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LONDON APPROVES HONG KONG'S REVISED CONSTITUTION Municipal Council Of Thirty Members

Six Wards On The Island: Four In Kowloon

Wedemeyer Mission Under Way

Nanking, July 22.
Lt. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer is planning to launch immediately into the task of finding means to a solution of major problems in China and Korea.

He said in a statement that he was personally charged by President Truman "to appraise the situation of the present reality in China and Korea and report on the possibilities with regard to rehabilitation in the foreseeable future."

Gen. Wedemeyer said that because he is approaching the problem with an open mind "I cannot now — or I suspect, in the near future — offer any statement of expectation or intention save one — that of carrying out to the best of my ability President Truman's directive to me to ascertain all facts pertinent to the political, economic and military situation — favourable and unfavourable — to relate them each to the other, to appraise them in that relationship, and at the conclusion of my mission to present the sum of these labour to the President." — United Press.

No Glory

Shanghai, July 23.
The influential "Ta Kung Pao" said in an editorial today that while it is not a matter of glory that the United States finds it necessary to send a fact-finding mission to China which, after all, is one of the victor nations, "we, in view of the traditional Sino-American friendship and obvious American sincerity to aid China, wish to submit the following points: 1. We hope that Gen. Wedemeyer will continue in Gen. Marshall's spirit to study measures for the unity and democratization of China; 2. We hope that Gen. Wedemeyer's aid to China will aim at the alleviation of the Chinese people's sufferings, including efforts to force down commodity prices, inflation and currency reform; 3. We hope that Gen. Wedemeyer's mission will result in American assistance in building up China, such as railways, water conservancy, including hydro-electric plants and a new harbour at Tangku near Tientsin." — United Press.

THE WEATHER

Pressure is high to the SE of Japan and S of the Philippines. A low pressure system covers most of China with high pressure to the W over Tibet.
Today's Forecast: Light to moderate S. to SE winds; mainly cloudy with occasional showers; some bright periods during the day.
Yesterday's Weather: Maximum: 84.9 deg. Fah. Minimum: 72.0 deg. Fah. Sunshine: 8.5 hours.
Rainfall: 28.5 mm. = 1.12 inches. Total since Jan. 1—1371.1 mm. as against an average of 1242.1 mm.
Readings at: 10 a.m. 4 p.m.
Bar. at sea level: 1003.4 1004.6 mb.
Equal: 29.93 29.96 inches.
Rel. Humidity: 77 78 %
Dew Point: 77 78 deg. F.
Wind Direction: S 8 by W
Wind Force: 5 7 knots

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Berkeley Trial Adjourned.
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LITERACY AS A VOTING QUALIFICATION

An announcement of the Secretary of State for the Colonies of the detailed proposals submitted by Sir Mark Young for the revision of the Constitution of Hong Kong was made in the House of Commons yesterday afternoon, and simultaneously the full details were released in Hong Kong.

Except for a reduction in the membership of the Municipal Council from 48 to 30, the proposals, embodied in Sir Mark's Despatch of October 22, 1946, are substantially those tentatively advanced in His Excellency's August broadcast.

The two main proposals approved are, first, the establishment of a democratically-elected Municipal Council, and secondly, an alteration of the proportion of official to unofficial members in the Legislative Council. The details are explained in correspondence exchanged between Sir Mark Young and the Secretary of State.

It is proposed to delegate to the Municipal Council all the functions at present exercised by the existing Urban Council (i.e. public health and certain kindred matters) with the addition of responsibility for the Fire Brigade, public parks, gardens and recreation grounds, the licensing and control of places of amusement and the licensing of vehicles.

In course of time, other responsibilities will be delegated to the Municipal Council, including education, social welfare, town planning and public works. A Commission (on which the Municipal Council will be represented) will be set up to make recommendations to the Colonial Government as to when and how these other functions should be delegated to the Municipal Council. The geographical extent of the Municipal Council's authority will be the whole of Hong Kong Island, Kowloon and New Kowloon.

The Municipal Council will consist of thirty members. Of these ten will be elected by the Chinese electorate, which will be divided into ten wards (six in Hong Kong Island and four in Kowloon), each ward returning one member.

Ten members will be elected by the non-Chinese electorate formed into a single constituency.

The remaining ten will consist of representatives nominated by certain public bodies; these bodies and their representation on the Council will be as follows:—Chinese Chamber of Commerce (one Chinese), the recognised Trade Unions (two Chinese), Hong Kong University (one Chinese), the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce (two non-Chinese), the Hong Kong Residents' Association (one non-Chinese), the Kowloon Residents Association (one non-Chinese), and the Unofficial Justices of the Peace (one Chinese and one non-Chinese).

Provision is made to ensure that of the ten non-Chinese members at least one will be a Portuguese and one an Indian.

In prescribing the qualifications for electors and members of the Municipal Council no distinction of race or nationality has been made, but those who are not British subjects must have resided in the Colony for a certain minimum length of time. Women are equally eligible with men.

Qualifications for an elector are as follows: (a) Age at least 25 years. (b) Ability to speak and write English or Chinese. (c) Either a property qualification of property on which rates of at least \$200 per annum are paid; there are also certain alternative property qualifications or liability to jury service or statutory exemption from jury service. (d) Residential qualification: for British subjects, one year; for non-British, six years out of the preceding ten years.

Qualifications for a member of the Municipal Council are the same as those for an elector with two additions viz. a member must be able to speak, read and write English, and his residential qualification, if not a British subject, must be ten years out of the preceding fifteen years.

Members of the Municipal Council will be elected for a term of three years.

The second of the constitutional changes is a reduction in the number of official members of the Legislative Council. Hitherto the Council has consisted of nine official members, excluding the Governor (who presides) and eight unofficial members. The number of official members is to be reduced to seven, the

The Letters

Sir Mark Young's Despatch and the reply of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. A. Creech-Jones, are appended. Sir—In accordance with the instructions conveyed to me in your predecessor's despatch No. 6 of the 4th May, 1946, I have during the last five months examined in consultation with representatives of all sections of the community in Hong Kong the best methods of giving effect to the declared intention of His Majesty's Government to give to the inhabitants of Hong Kong a fuller and more responsible share in the management of their own affairs.

2. I now have the honour to forward certain recommendations which are based on those consultations, and which, although they cannot be said to represent the unanimous wishes of the community or even the strongly expressed desire of any large section of it, may be regarded as carrying the assent of the majority of those who have displayed an interest in the subject.

3. Before I give an account of the consultations, that have taken place or discuss in any detail the various points which are covered by my recommendations, it will perhaps be convenient if in the two following paragraphs I summarise these recommendations very briefly.

Equal Proportions
4. My principal recommendation is that a Municipality shall be established for Hong Kong Island, Kowloon, and New Kowloon; that it shall represent the Chinese and non-Chinese communities in equal proportions and shall be constituted as to

An October Wedding

LONDON, JULY 23.
IT BE KNOWN TODAY THAT PRINCESS ELIZABETH AND LIEUTENANT MOUNTBATTEN WILL BE MARRIED IN A BIG PUBLIC CEREMONY AFTER ALL.

A high Government source said it was now definitely known that the ceremony would be in Westminster Abbey and "certainly won't be on austerely lines."

The Royal family and the Government are "more strongly than ever" in favour of October as the wedding time.

The Privy Council will meet on July 31 to give formal assent to the marriage. — Associated Press.

two thirds of its membership by direct election on a moderately wide franchise, and as to the remaining one third by nomination carried out by certain unofficial bodies; and that certain of the important functions at present exercised by the Government of Hong Kong shall be transferred to this body.

6. I also propose that certain modifications be made in the constitution of the Legislative Council for the purpose of giving a more specifically representative character of the unofficial element in that Council and of increasing the actual proportion of unofficial as compared with official members.

6. As reported in my telegram No. 12 of the 3rd May, 1946, the statement which you authorised me to make concerning the revision of the constitution was duly announced on the 1st May at the ceremony of the re-establishment of Civil Government. The announcement had a favourable reception in both the English and the vernacular press.

7. I then detailed a senior officer of the Government for the special duty of assisting in the collection and collation of the views of the community and in the necessary planning and formulation of my recommendations. The officer whom I selected for this task was Mr. T.M. Hazlerigg, C.B.E., M.C., and I shall have occasion more than once in the course of this despatch to refer to the services which he has rendered as my helper and adviser in this matter.

Indifference

8. As a preliminary step in the consultations which I was now to hold I addressed letters on the 29th May, 1946, to a number of representative bodies, both Chinese and non-Chinese, inviting them to give an outline of their views on some of the questions involved in the proposed revision of the constitution.

(Continued on Page 2, 3 & 12)

Maniac Loose In London

London, July 22.
A priest, benign of appearance and gently pressing himself through the crowds, entered Waterloo railway station today.

A few minutes later, squads of police poured in after him. The district was cordoned off. Detectives winnowed through thousands of passengers, searching for him.

For the clergyman is believed to have been Edward Allen, 34, insane murderer who escaped from Broadmoor criminal asylum last night, apparently to slay the mother of the baby he strangled ten years ago.

All over London, police have been told to look out for a clergyman with strangely staring eyes.

But it was Allen, he was not found. Guards have been placed at the home of his parents and at the home of the mother of the baby he killed.

After sentence of death, he was committed to an asylum, to be detained at the King's Mesquite.

In Broadmoor, he developed a taste for theatricals. He produced a play with inmates in the cast and by thorough study made himself an accomplished actor and mimic.

His favourite role was that of a clergyman, and in his bag when he escaped, was a clergyman's costume. — United Press.

Anglo-Chinese Air Agreement Signed

Nanking, July 23.
Plenipotentiaries of Britain and China today signed a bilateral air transport agreement, which will open eight ports in the United Kingdom to Chinese traffic and four principal landing areas and water bases in China to British aircraft.

The British Ambassador, Sir Ralph Stevenson, and the Chinese Foreign Minister, Mr. Wang Shih-chieh, signed the pact in a noon-day ceremony held at the Foreign Office.

The signing marked the end of six months of negotiations and preparations of the draft, first undertaken by Sir John Baldwin at the head of a Ministry of Civil Aviation mission.

The Sino-British air transport agreement, which is valid for four years, accords equal rights to British airlines, the right of traffic in passengers, freight and mail at the leading China ports of Shanghai, Canton, Kunming and Tientsin.

Using flying-boats, the BOAC is expected to be the major airline representative of the United Kingdom. China—likely to be represented by the CNAC and CATC—will have similar rights at London, Prestwick, Singapore, Penang, Kuching, Jesselton and Labuan.

Informed sources stated that although it is not included in the pact, the BOAC and the CNAC have concluded a gentlemen's agreement which will limit the number of passengers leaving Hongkong for China aboard British planes to 100 weekly. In this way, the sources explained, adverse competition will be avoided. The British airline will not attract too large a number of potential passengers of the smaller Chinese airline.

Non-Traffic Stops
The exchange of notes, further, permits British planes to make non-traffic stops at Hong Kong, (Northern Island) and Amoy and emergency landings at Swatow and Fuzhou.

The BOAC, which is based at Heathrow, London, is expected to be the first to use the new agreement. It is expected that the CNAC will also use the new agreement. The BOAC is expected to be the first to use the new agreement. It is expected that the CNAC will also use the new agreement.

POLICE IN BORDER BRUSH

An armed man was shot and fatally wounded and nine arrests were made on the border on Tuesday night when a police patrol led by Sub-Inspector C. G. Smith intercepted what was apparently a gang of smugglers.

The incident occurred shortly before 11 p.m. on the border road at Heung Yuen, about three-quarters of a mile from Lin Ma Hang, and five miles from where Inspector Nippard was shot last week.

The patrol, consisting of Sub-Inspector Smith and two Chinese detectives, 883 and 694, heard the approach of the gang, concealed themselves and took them by surprise. Nearly twenty persons, most of them carrying bundles, were concerned.

On being called upon to submit to a search, one of the gang dropped his bundle and reached for his girdle. Detective 883, notling a gun in the man's hand, pounced upon him and handcuffed the man, who later gave his name as Tang Kwai-kai, aged 28 years.

While on their way to the Takuling Police Station with their prisoners, the Police party noticed two other men on the roadside. Challenged, both men dropped their hands to their girdles whereupon POC694 opened fire, fatally wounding one who was found to be armed. The other ran down the slope into the paddy fields and despite barrage from the Sten gun carried by S/I Smith, made good his escape.

Later, S/I Jenner, OIC Takuling, set off with five constables to the scene of the shooting. He was later joined by Mr. L. J. Seale, A.S.I., in an eight night search of the area.

The Police party suffered no casualties.

Armed Escorts
One of those arrested is held on a charge of possession of arms and the other eight others, suspected of being smugglers, are still detained.

A Government spokesman said yesterday that the man who escaped to Chinese territory, the man who died of his wounds and the man who is charged with possession of arms are suspected to have acted as armed escorts to alleged smugglers. He added that all the arrested men were from the vicinity of Shumchun.

Among the dead were Herr Emmrich, chief of the Personnel Bureau. The names of the others were not known. — United Press.

CHINA'S NEEDS
Washington, July 22.
Government quarters hinted that among matters in which members of the Wedemeyer mission would be interested during the investigation in China were: firstly, what could be done to provide new or stabilized currency in China; secondly, how a large army of unproductive men might be reduced to help the economy of the country. — United Press.

THESE CIGARETTES ARE MANUFACTURED FROM A BLEND OF THE FINEST TOBACOS OBTAINABLE—

HONG KONG ENQUIRY
A Court of Enquiry to investigate the stranding of the S.S. "Hong Kheng" will open on Monday, at 10 a.m., at the Harbour Office, the "China Mail" was reliably informed yesterday.

The composition of the Court is understood to be the Harbour Master, Mr. J. Jolly, C.B.E. (President), and Lieut. Col. Edward Neville Towle, D.S.C., R.N., and Captain Redvers Endicott Smith (members).

LINER JEWEL THEFTS
Southampton, July 22.
Scotland Yard detectives located at the liner "Subot" both as the nearest Southampton today to investigate the disappearance of jewellery worth about £1,000 since the start of her voyage from New York.

Some of the articles were recovered in an analysis on the liner's cargo, according to the

WRONG MEDICINE STATEMENT

The following statement has been issued by the Acting Director of Medical Services concerning the giving of wrong medicine to some patients at the Harcourt Health Centre on Tuesday morning.

Owing to a mistake due to shortage of trained staff some out of a total of 16 patients who should have received shark's liver oil were given the wrong medicine.

The addresses of all 16 patients were known and prompt steps were taken to recover the medicine on discovery of the mistake.

As the dose prescribed was measured in drops none of the patients ran any serious risk. As a precaution, in addition to the 16 patients who were suspected of having received the wrong medicine, 55 other patients who had attended the clinic that morning were also warned to return their medicine.

With one exception, a man who appears to have given a false address, contact has been made with all these patients and there have been no serious consequences.

Berlin Explosion Mystery
Berlin, July 23.
At least eight persons were killed and three are missing in an explosion in the headquarters of the city traffic police in the Russian sector today.

The blast occurred in the office of Heinrich Kanig, chief of the traffic police and No. 2 Berlin police official.

Kanig was not in his office at 8.20 this morning when the explosion shattered the north wing of the yellow brick structure.

Squads of police ringed the three-storey building and kept spectators, newsmen and photographers away while firemen and rescue squads dug through the debris for bodies.

Russian officers joined German detectives in investigating the mysterious blast.

Among the dead were Herr Emmrich, chief of the Personnel Bureau. The names of the others were not known. — United Press.

Chinese Taking Alarm
Shanghai, July 23.
The Chinese Manufacturers Association today inserted front-page advertisements in local papers vigorously opposing the resumption of Sino-Japanese trade.

The advertisement insisted China must resist the Japanese attempt to dominate the Chinese market while the "blood shed by the Chinese soldiers and people" has not yet dried on the battlefields.

The advertisement asked the Government not to send a trade mission to Japan. — United Press.



SIR MARK YOUNG'S RECOMMENDATIONS TO WHITEHALL

(Continued from Page 1)

Personalia

Captain A. R. G. Morrison, who was for a time Adjutant of the Hong Kong Volunteer Defence Corps, has been appointed to the Colonial Service and, it is understood, posted to Sarawak, according to news from London. Captain Morrison is a brother of Colin Morrison, who is acting as Assistant P.M.G. in Hong Kong.

Mr. Douglas Brookfield, Acting British Consul in Kuning, arrived recently in Hong Kong accompanied by Mrs. Brookfield. The couple who were married in Chungking before the war ended will return to Kuning shortly. Mrs. Brookfield whose maiden name is Nellie Cooper, is well known here having resided in the Colony before the outbreak of the war.

Among passengers who left by the "Szechuen" yesterday were Messrs. W.F.K. Teller and S. Carter (B & S), Col. W. Darby (Salvation Army) and the Misses M.N. Culverswell and M.V. Piencher for Kobe, Japan; and Mr. C.Y. Wong for Shanghai.

Mr. C.C.R. Shekury arrived from Shanghai by the m.v. "Strait Swende" on Tuesday.

Dr. J.P. Wilson, Mr. D.R. Ding and Mrs. M.A. Morgan left for Amoy yesterday by the m.v. "Tibetank".

PAL departures for Manila yesterday included:—Mr. Lun Li, Mr. F. Haw, Mr. H. Chioh, Mrs. S. Leong, Mr. K. Kwong, Mr. K. Sing, Mr. W. Ng, Miss L. Ng, Mrs. S. Che, Mr. S. Mo, Mr. T.H. Chua, Mr. K.C. Soo, Mr. S. Kwan, Mr. E.B. Moller, Miss H.F. Taring, Mr. W.H. Cope and Mr. L. Da Silva.

PAL departures for Oakland yesterday included Messrs:—K. Yang, L. Boolehand, C.A. Hernandez, S.L.P. Yung, F.F. Choy, K.H. Lo, K.W. Joo, S.L. Joo and L. Know.

Arrivals from Singapore by Cathay Pacific Airways yesterday included Messrs. Heng Chor Jin, Heng Kioh Sun, Wong Tack Shung, Er. Young Horn, H. Chalen Sarakak, Lim Sen and T. Skulohol. From Bangkok:—Miss. Nini, Miss. Lily, Miss. Kuo Siong Chew, Mrs. Lim Sune, Mrs. Tung Chum Kit, Mr. D.L. Cochran, Mr. Buy Bu Hlop, Mr. Lee Hang Ngee and Mr. Tsoi Chen Fan.

Four men, two of whom were armed with revolvers, robbed a barber shop at 771 Nathan Road, ground floor, at 8.45 p.m. last night and decamped with about \$2,000 in money and valuables.

Appearing on remand, Liu Chuan Hing, charged with stealing a bicycle from No. 385 Hennessy Road, ground floor and also escaping from police custody at Sheung Shui, N.T., was sentenced to six months' hard labour by Mr. F. X. d'Almeida at Central yesterday.

9. The replies of the representative bodies whom I invited to give their views were on the whole helpful, and in some cases much care and trouble were devoted to drawing up proposals for consideration. On the other hand more than one important body found cause to comment on the indifference shown by the majority of their members, and the attitude of the general public was to some extent illustrated by the fact that only a dozen letters were received in response to the invitation to members of the public. The majority of these were unrelated to the question of constitutional reform and only one contained any constructive suggestions.

10. On the 28th August, 1946, after a careful consideration of the views which had been expressed, I made a broadcast address on the subject. I announced that the result of my enquiries up to that time had been to show that the establishment of a Municipal Council and the transference to it of some of the functions of the Government were generally regarded as being the most satisfactory method of giving effect to the intentions of His Majesty's Government, and that I was accepting this as a basis for the next stage of my enquiry. I then outlined specific proposals on the formation of a Municipal Council and the main questions involved therein.

I made it clear that these proposals were tentative in character and that they were intended to serve as a basis for discussion. At the same time I both invited the submission of further written representations and also stated that I intended to ask representatives of all shades of opinion to discuss orally with me in the immediate future the many matters which would have to be determined.

Satisfactory
11. During the month of September, with Mr. Hazlerigg helping me, I held discussions on the whole question of constitutional reform, and in particular on the proposals for the establishment of a Municipal Council, with representative individuals and associations, both with those who had already submitted their views in writing and with others. The general result of these discussions and of the comments which have appeared in the Press on the proposals contained in my broadcast has been to confirm my belief that the establishment of a Municipality, on a model not differing greatly from that which I originally proposed, will prove to be the most appropriate and satisfactory form of political development for Hong Kong. At the same time both the discussions and the comments in the Press have brought to light various points in which the original proposals

were capable of being materially improved, upon and I have no hesitation in saying that the decision of His Majesty's Government that the people of the Colony should be fully consulted at every stage of the preparation of proposals for constitutional development has had most satisfactory practical as well as political results.

12. I pass now to the details of my recommendations relating to the proposed Municipality.

13. A single Municipal body is proposed. There has not been a single voice raised in favour of separate municipalities for the Island of Hong Kong and the mainland of the Kowloon Peninsula.

With regard to the New Territories, which is mainly rural but contains some small townships, it is generally, but not universally, thought that it would be undesirable to bring these within the administrative area of a Municipal Council at any rate in its early stages. I concur in this view. The interests of these rural districts are well served under the District Officer system and it would be difficult to ensure such representation as would be likely to be satisfactory to protect these interests in a Council which would be mainly preoccupied with urban affairs.

Duplication
It must be recognized that the exclusion of these rural districts from the Council's administrative area will give rise to a number of problems if the duplication of staffs in essential services such as roads and water supplies is to be avoided. Similarly most careful consideration will have to be given to the arrangements for education and for the maintenance of medical and sanitary services in the New Territories when these services are transferred to the Council. I have no doubt however that when the time comes it will be quite possible to arrive at satisfactory arrangements for the continuance and expansion of the existing services in the New Territories by co-operation between the Central Government and the Municipal Council.

14. There are wide differences of opinion as to the number of members to be appointed to the Council. My original suggestion was that it should consist of forty-eight members. The numbers suggested by others have ranged from fifteen to one hundred, but the weight of opinion is distinctly in favour of a smaller number than that proposed by me. The suggestion that there should be forty-eight members has been opposed on two grounds. The first that a Council so composed would be unwieldy and unworkable, and the second that it is unlikely that forty-eight men able and qualified to serve would be forthcoming. When

suggesting this number I had in mind two main considerations. The first was that there should be an adequate number of elected representatives for wards which in all would contain considerably more than a million persons. The second was that I felt that a substantially smaller number would involve the Council's Committee that many valuable men might not come forward as candidates because of the likelihood of excessive demands on their time. It has been suggested that this latter difficulty might be met by keeping the number of actual Councillors relatively small and building up the Committee by the co-option of persons who are not members of the Council.

Unwieldy
I do not favour the suggestion that persons outside the Council should be co-opted to the Council's Committee. I am doubtful whether suitable non-members would come forward and, even if they did so, they would lack the prestige of Councillors and this very lack of prestige by the individuals might in the public mind detract from the prestige of the Committee themselves. The case against any very substantial reduction in the numbers is, I think, strengthened by the fact that in its early days the Council will necessarily comprise many who have little or no experience of local Government in any form. Thus the number of experienced men for service on the Committee is likely to be extremely limited and the best for which one can hope is that there will be a sufficient number to act as mentors for the inexperienced members.

Nevertheless I recognise the force of the argument that a Council consisting of forty-eight members would be unwieldy, and that it is essential to aim at 'workability'. I have in mind also the consideration that if the original Council consists of a number which proves to be unmanageable it will be difficult to make any reduction, whereas if it proves desirable to increase the numbers after the Council has gained experience and assumed its full functions, an alteration in this direction should present no great difficulty. On these grounds my revised recommendation is that the Council should consist of thirty members.

15. As was to be expected there have been some divergences of views as to the proportion in which the different races should be represented. My original proposal was that the Council should represent the Chinese and the non-Chinese communities in equal proportions. I am glad to say that this view has met with a considerable measure of agreement. Suggestions have been made that in view of the fact that the Chinese constitute

Today's Events

July 24—Y's Men's Club meeting, 7 p.m. Movie on "Nutrition," with commentary by Dr. T.Y. Li.

Coming Events

July 25—Arrival of Sir Alexander Grantham.
July 25—Hong Kong Football Club Annual General Meeting, 9 p.m.
July 25—Hong Kong Football Association Annual General Meeting, 5.30 p.m.
August 7—H.K. & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. Ltd. annual meeting, noon.
August 12—H.K. & S'hai Hotels annual meeting, noon.

ninety eight per cent. of the population they should fill a much higher proportion of the seats in the Council. On the other hand it has been proposed that the non-Chinese should be in the majority. It is of interest to note that the exponents of these two differing views have been by no means exclusively Chinese in the first case or non-Chinese in the second. I adhere to my original proposal and recommend that if the Council consists of thirty members, fifteen should represent the Chinese and fifteen the non-Chinese communities.

Selection
16. There has been little controversy on the subject of the method by which Councillors are to be selected for appointment. My proposal that two thirds should be directly elected and one third nominated by professional or other bodies has met with a sufficient measure of agreement to enable me to proceed, as I should do in later paragraphs of this despatch, with detailed recommendations both for the setting up of electoral machinery and for assigning the right of nomination to appropriate bodies.

17. Much thought has been devoted by most of those whom I have consulted to the question of the qualifications of Councillors. It is clear that a Councillor must possess all the qualifications, detailed in paragraph 24 below, which are required of an elector of the same race, but there are certain additional requirements which it is necessary to consider.

(a) The weight of opinion is that no person under thirty years of age should be a Councillor and that women should be eligible.

(b) There is a sharp divergence of opinion as to whether members of the Council should be required to possess British Nationality. The view of the majority favours my original proposal that membership should be open to persons of any nationality. Having regard to the fact that approximately eighty per cent. of the inhabitants are not of British nationality, I do not think that the wishes of His Majesty's Government would be met if membership were confined to those of British nationality.

Qualifications
(c) It is generally agreed that if Chinese who are not British subjects are to be admitted to membership of the Council a lengthy residential qualification should be required for them. Varying periods, amounting in some cases to as much as twenty years, have been suggested.

My original proposal was that residence for six years out of the last ten should be required for both Councillors and electors but after hearing many views on this point I have come to the conclusion that for Councillors the period should be lengthened and that residence for not less than ten years out of the fifteen years preceding nomination is a proper requirement.

(d) On the other hand, in the case of British subjects, whether of British or of Chinese race, no longer residential qualification is considered to be necessary than that required for electors who are British subjects, that is to say a total period of residence of not less than one year since attaining the age of twenty-three years.

(e) It is in my opinion desirable that the non-British European and American communities should be allowed to be represented on the Council. In their case as in the case of British subjects a long residential qualification would exclude valuable representatives and I consider that the length of residence required might be the same as for British subjects.

(f) I have recommended that the question of requiring that an

candidate for election as Councillor should have had their place of residence or of business for a stated period in the electoral division for which they stand. This is thought to be undesirable since there may be divisions in which no suitable candidate is likely to be found. I agree that the requirement is unnecessary. It is, however, desirable that a candidate who stands for election to represent a division on the Island should at the time of nomination reside on the Island and that a candidate for election by a division on the mainland should have a like connection with the mainland.

English Language
(g) To the foregoing qualifications must be added the ability to speak, read and write the English language.

18. There is practical unanimity of opinion that the term of office of a Councillor, whether elected or nominated, should be three years, and that Councillors should be eligible for re-election or re-appointment. With this I agree.

There is some divergence of opinion as to whether all the Councillors should retire in a body every third year or whether one third of the Councillors should retire each year. It has been observed that if Councillors are required to retire in a body there might be too marked a lack of continuity. I feel that this objection is overcome by the fact that a proportion of the retiring Councillors would in all probability be re-elected or re-appointed. Moreover the revision of electoral rolls and the holding of elections every year would be extremely costly and would make heavy demands on the Council's staff, while the preservation of the desired balance between races and nationalities would be somewhat difficult if one third of the Councillors retired each year. I am therefore of the opinion that the Councillors should retire in a body every third year.

19. Although I am some responsible quarters the opinion has been expressed that the Chairman of the Council should be appointed by the Governor, the more general opinion is that the Council should elect its own Chairman (or Mayor) and Vice-Chairman (or Deputy Mayor) from amongst its own members. I agree that the Chairman and Vice-Chairman should be so elected, and I consider that they should hold office for one year and should be eligible for re-election.

Chairman's Time

20. Opinion is almost unanimously against the payment of ordinary members of the Council, but it is generally felt that the work of the Council will make such heavy demands on the Chairman's time that the Council should have power to vote either a salary or an allowance which would serve to compensate him to some extent. I agree with this view.

21. There is a division of opinion as to whether the official language of the Council should be English or whether the Council should be bi-lingual, both English and Chinese being used. Advocates of bi-lingualism are of the opinion that persons of value as Councillors will be excluded unless the use of Chinese is permitted, but others are of the opinion that there are so few Chinese residents who would possess the other necessary qualifications and who do not know English that only relatively few persons who could make any valuable contribution would be excluded. There is no doubt that the use of Chinese in addition to English would more than double the time taken by the meetings of the full Council and of the Committees.

The provision of interpreters would be a costly matter and the translation into Chinese of the minutes of meetings and the documents with which Committees would be required to deal would involve both time and expense. Among the younger generation of the Chinese, and particularly amongst those who have participated in the public life of the Colony either by serving on public bodies or on the Committees of the numerous charities, ignorance of the English language is as rare as that of any other language and I feel that any loss of the few who speak only Chinese and who might be able and willing to serve would be far more than made up by the wide representation of the Council's work.

I am accordingly of the opinion that English alone should be the official language of the Council.

Ten Nominations
22. I turn now to consideration of the actual methods by which Councillors are to be selected. As I have already stated, I have recommended that the Council should elect its own Chairman and Vice-Chairman from amongst its own members. I have also recommended that the Council should have power to elect its own members. I have accordingly recommended that the Council should have power to elect its own members.

shall be directly elected, and that the remaining ten members shall be nominated.

23. Dealing first with the method of selection, I will set out what I consider should be the qualifications of voters and will then discuss the manner in which the franchise should be exercised.

24. (i) Age.—Voters should be not less than twenty-five years of age. This is regarded by the Chinese as the age of responsibility, and there is a general measure of agreement with this proposal, although other age limits have been suggested.

(ii) Sex.—Women as well as men should be entitled to vote.

(iii) Literacy.—It is generally agreed that all electors should be able to read and write English or Chinese. The inclusion of persons without this qualification would make the work of registration almost impossible.

(iv) Race.—In the case of the qualifications required of Councillors it was contended that all should be British subjects and it is also contended, though not so strongly, that all electors should be British subjects. Such a requirement would probably disfranchise three-quarters of the population and thus defeat the intention of His Majesty's Government. In my opinion the franchise should be open to persons of any nationality.

(v) Property qualification or alternatively Jury Service qualification.—It will be necessary in my opinion to insist that a voter should possess one of these two qualifications. Details of this proposal are given in the enclosed note which has been prepared for me by Mr. Hazlerigg.

Six Years

(vi) Residential qualification.—Here the same considerations apply as those which I set out in paragraph 17 (c), (d) and (e) above when dealing with the question of the residential qualifications for Councillors. For Chinese who are not British subjects I propose that the residential qualification of voters should be fixed at six years residence in the Colony out of the preceding ten years, and for British subjects, non-British Europeans, and Americans, who are otherwise qualified to vote, my suggestion is that the requirement should be not less than one year's residence since attaining the age of twenty-three years.

(vii) Disqualifications.—The usual disqualifications such as conviction of a felony, conviction of an offence under the electoral law, lunacy, etc., should disqualify persons from exercising the vote. There should be no disqualification on the grounds of occupation, or of the Municipality itself, though not eligible to stand for election or to be nominated as Councillors would be entitled to vote.

25. In connection with the proposed residential qualification for Chinese subjects, some special provision is required in order that those persons who left Hong Kong during the period of the Japanese occupation should not be penalised. I suggest that some such provision as the following should be attached to the definition of the residential qualification required both for voters and for candidates for election or nomination, who are Chinese subjects: Provided that any period of absence from the Colony during the years 1942, 1943, 1944, and 1945 shall be reckoned as a period of residence in the Colony for the purposes of this provision if the claimant can show that he was resident in the Colony for a total period of four years during the years 1936 to 1941 inclusive and that he has resided in the Colony for one year since August, 1946.

Voting Registers

26. I come now to the difficult and complicated questions of method of preparation of the registers, the determination of electoral wards, and the general manner in which the franchise of both Chinese and non-Chinese electors shall be exercised. My recommendations on these points are set out summarily below. For the considerations on which these recommendations are based I am indebted to the diligent research and to the clear perception of Mr. Hazlerigg, to whose memorandum on the subject I invite reference.

27. These are my recommendations: (a) All electors should be registered. There should be two separate registers, one for those of Chinese race and the other for those of non-Chinese race. A single Register Officer with the necessary staff would be responsible for preparing and maintaining these registers. Admission to the registers would be on application to the Officer and on the form of application would be set out the elector's qualifications and

specify the register to which he claimed admission.

(b) For the Chinese electorate there should be six wards on the Island and four on the Mainland, the boundaries of which would be so fixed by the electoral law as to secure, as nearly as may be, representation proportionate to the populations of the respective wards. It is essential that the constitution should provide the means for a review of the circumstances of the administrative area of the Council, the alteration of the boundaries of wards and the creation and definition of new wards and also for the inclusion in the administrative area of parts or all of the rural areas which will at first be excluded. In matters of this nature the final decision should be with the Governor in Council.

(c) For the non-Chinese electorate there should be a single constituency with ten seats. The ward system suggested for the Chinese electorate would be inappropriate owing to the fact that in many of the most densely populated districts there are virtually no non-Chinese residents.

Electoral Law

(d) Just as on the total electorate of the Colony those of Chinese race would be overwhelmingly preponderant, so on the non-Chinese electorate those of British race might well, as is shown by paragraph 6 of Enclosure 7, outnumber all others of non-Chinese race.

It is regarded as desirable that special provision should be made for ensuring due representation of the local Portuguese and Indian communities.

I do not think it is desirable to become involved in the complexities which would be entailed in the preparation of separate registers for these small sections of the community and therefore propose that the electoral law should be so framed as to provide that if no Portuguese candidate or no Indian candidate received a sufficient number of votes to bring him within the ten candidates heading the poll, then the Portuguese or Indian candidate, as the case might be, who secured the majority of votes cast for Portuguese or Indian candidates respectively should be declared to be elected irrespective of the number of votes secured by him and should thus displace in the list of the ten candidates who would have been elected by reason of securing the highest number of votes the candidate or candidates securing the lowest numbers.

(e) Representation of Europeans of British race, of Europeans not of British race, and of United States citizens of European race need not be specifically secured by any arrangement similar to that noted in the preceding sub-paragraph. It will be open to the whole non-Chinese electorate to choose any candidates who may stand for election and it will also be possible for such persons to enter the Council by securing nomination.

28. The foregoing paragraphs give an outline of the method whereby it is proposed that twenty persons shall be elected to membership of the Municipal Council. The next question for consideration is the method by which the remaining ten members shall be nominated.

Nominated Members

29. When I published my original proposals, which contemplated a Council consisting of forty-eight members, of whom sixteen would be nominated by Chinese and non-Chinese bodies in equal proportions, I asked for advice and suggestions as to the nominating bodies. As a result a number of bodies have been suggested, of which I consider that the following are the most suitable. These bodies, assuming that they are finally selected, should be empowered to nominate the specified number of members belonging to the race group set after their names:

- The Chinese Chamber of Commerce, 1 Chinese.
- The Recognised Trade Unions, 2 Chinese.
- The University of Hong Kong, 1 Chinese.
- The Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce, 2 non-Chinese.
- The Hong Kong Residents Association, 1 non-Chinese.
- The Kowloon Residents Association, 1 non-Chinese.
- The Unofficial Justices of the Peace, 1 Chinese and 1 non-Chinese.

It has been suggested from more than one quarter that the power of appointing some of the nominated members should be assigned to the Governor, and that the Governor should exercise discretion over the result of the elections and the nominations by public bodies. It has been suggested that the Governor should have power to appoint or to remove any of the nominated members.

NO POWERS OF VETO FOR THE GOVERNOR

(Continue from Page 2)

may be redressed in favour of any section of the community which has failed to secure adequate representation. I am inclined to think that this is not necessary, and if this is so it would clearly be a flaw in the system to insert an essential provision which could be regarded as detracting from the principle of true and direct representation. But I think it should be provided that if any of these bodies fails to nominate by the appointed date a person or persons who are properly qualified for membership of the Council the power to appoint shall be transferred to the Governor.

It might also be desirable to refrain from designating the nominating bodies in the statutory provisions constituting the Council and to provide that they should be selected by the Governor-in-Council who would be empowered to vary them from time to time as changed circumstances might require.

The due representation of the working classes presents a most difficult problem. We have no system of registration resembling that of national registration in the United Kingdom, and this fact combined with the impermanence of residence among the working classes and the fact that the majority occupy cubicles rented from the tenant of a floor who is himself the under-tenant of the principal tenant of the house, makes it impossible to devise any "householder" qualification which would enable the working classes to be enrolled in the electoral register and at the same time exclude the possibility of widespread perambulation. I therefore regard the power of nomination by the Trade Unions as of high importance for securing representation of the working classes.

30. I now come to the question of the functions and responsibilities which the Municipal Council should be empowered to discharge, to the method which should govern the transfer to it of functions now discharged by the Colonial Government, and to various questions relating to Municipal finance, to the acquisition of Municipal property, and to the staff which the Municipal Council will employ.

Responsibilities

31. There was a very satisfactory measure of agreement with the suggestions which I made in August as to the responsibilities to be undertaken by the Council and I can adhere to them with practically no modification. I recommend accordingly that the function of the Hong Kong Municipality shall comprise the following:

The functions which are now discharged by the Urban Council established under Ordinance 7 of 1935. These include the maintenance of public health in relation to food, the control of town cleansing, conservancy, nuisances, and domestic sanitation, and the licensing of certain premises and trades.

Public Health and Sanitation in general (with the possible exception of certain hospitals).

Education.

Social Welfare.

Public Works, including Water Supply, Roads, Drainage and Buildings.

The supervision of public utilities and the control of franchises relating to them.

Fire Brigade.

Parks, Gardens and Recreation Grounds.

Places of Amusement, Licensing and Control.

Licensing of Vehicles.

Various other licences.

32. There is almost universal agreement that there should ultimately be a transfer of wide powers to the Municipal Council but that because it will be an untried and inexperienced body the transfer should be gradual.

At its inception it should be charged with the responsibilities of the existing Urban Council and certain other duties can be assigned to it forthwith. These are:

The Fire Brigade.

The Parks, Gardens and Recreation Grounds.

The licensing and control of amusement.

The licensing of vehicles.

I advocated the transfer of these responsibilities immediately upon the establishment of the Council.

Careful Planning

33. The transfer of the other responsibilities mentioned and the determination of the extent of the Council's authority in financial matters would necessarily be the subject of full and careful planning, in which it would be necessary for the Government and the Council to participate.

I consider that it would be desirable for a Commission to be appointed under the Commissioners Powers Ordinance, 1886, to institute and conduct an inquiry and to report on the measures necessary to effect the desired transfer.

There will, however, be much preparatory work which can be done by the services which will be affected by the proposed transfer and, if you should signify your assent in principle to the transfers suggested, I propose to give instructions that this preparatory work should be commenced.

34. In my broadcast statement I proposed that certain revenues should from the outset be handed over to the Municipal Council and that further transfers of revenues or grants in aid would be contingent on the assumption by the Council of transferred services. I indicated that the Municipality would be the rating authority and would also be responsible for the collection of certain taxes, and that the aim would be to ensure that the Council was supplied with funds adequate for its requirements and, subject to audit and to the requisite assent of the Legislature in the case of new taxation, to give the Council the fullest possible control over Municipal finance. There is no doubt that the public would feel that the shadow and not the substance had been given if the Municipality were not not given a wide control over Municipal finance. It will naturally fall within the purview of the Commission to which I have referred in paragraph 33 to deal with the question of providing adequate finances for the Municipality par passu with the transfer of responsibilities.

Municipal Fund

In order that there may be no unnecessary duplication of accounting staffs I should propose to ask the Commission to consider whether during the transitional stage a system could be evolved under which the machinery of collection by sub-accountants and by the Treasury could continue as heretofore, the product of the various sources of revenue assigned to the Municipal Council being credited to a Municipal Fund in the Colonial Treasury, wherefrom disbursements would be made by the order of the Council. In some cases, such as the licensing of vehicles, the transfer of the collection of revenue would be simultaneous with the transfer of

the responsibility undertaken, but it would probably be a convenience and saving of expense to the Council if the actual receipts could continue for the time being to be paid into the Colonial Treasury.

The same considerations would apply to the actual collection of rates. Subject to the enactment of the necessary legislation, the Assessors' Department could readily be transferred to the Municipality but it would still be a saving of expenses to the Municipality if the rates were paid into the Colonial Treasury as heretofore (and credited to the Municipal Fund) and this would also be a convenience to the members of the public who are accustomed to paying both Rates and Crown Rents at the same place. The cost of the existing Treasury is relatively small in proportion to the revenue handled and it might well be that some permanent staff-saving arrangement could be made for the joint user by the Central Government and the Municipality of the same machinery for collection and disbursement.

35. I consider that any loan projects of the Municipality should be submitted to and receive the sanction of the Central Government and you will doubtless require that any such project should also be submitted to you. I shall be glad if you will decide whether the Municipal accounts should be subject to audit by the Colonial Audit Department, or whether professional audit should be allowed. In the latter event I consider that the appointment of the auditors should be subject to the approval of the Governor.

Property Leases

37. It will be necessary to place under the control of the Council the movable and immovable property requisite for the effective conduct of Municipal affairs. As regards movable property, such as vehicles, stores, etc., in the majority of cases there would be an out and out transfer by way of gift to the Municipality. The land and buildings which would be required by the Municipality belong to the Crown and I assume that it would be the wish of His Majesty's Government that these should be leased to the Municipality at a nominal rental for the period of 75 years renewable in the case of the Island and the ceded portion of the Kowloon Peninsula and on the usual condition as to the duration of the term for that part of the administrative area of the Municipality (i.e. New Kowloon) which would lie within the boundaries of the New Territories. I consider that it would be desirable for the terms of transfer to contain a provision that the Municipality should not sell or otherwise dispose of any land or buildings transferred for Municipal purposes without the consent in writing of the Governor-in-Council or the Governor-in-Council or the Legislative Council should have a right to veto any decision of the Municipal Council or to insist upon action being taken which the Council has declined or is unwilling to take. It has also been suggested that all by-laws enacted by the Municipality should be subject to confirmation by the Legislative Council. On the other hand there are grounds for holding that within the sphere assigned to it by the constituting enactment and by such orders as may be made thereunder by the Governor-in-Council for the transfer of services from the Central Government to the Municipal Council, there should be no special powers reserved either to the Governor or to the Legislature which would have the effect of detracting from the powers, the authority, and the responsibility of the Municipal body.

My own view is that it is of great importance that the fullest responsibility should be exercised by the Municipality within its allotted sphere and that it should have the most complete control over its own affairs. I recommend therefore that no power either of veto or of confirmation should be reserved to the Governor or to the Legislature.

Council Staff

39. It is clear that, after the transitional stage, the engagement and supervision of its employees will be a matter for the Council with the possible proviso that the engagement and discharge of certain key officers,

such as instance as the Council's Chief Health Officer, shall require the approval of the Governor. This latter question is one on which the Commission which deals with the transfer of functions will be in the best position to advise. As I stated in my broadcast proposals, the Council in the exercise of its powers of appointment will have an opportunity of giving effect to the widely expressed desire that a greater number of posts in the administration and better opportunities for advancement should be made available for locally recruited persons.

40. The institution of Municipal Government will involve either the secondment or the transfer of many officers of the Civil Service to the service of the Municipality. It is difficult to forecast what will be the attitude of the service in general towards these two alternatives but I think it possible that in the case of locally recruited personnel transfer may prove popular, while in the case of those recruited in the United Kingdom it is more than probable that there will be a preference for secondment as preserving a wider field for promotion. It will be necessary to formulate conditions which will safeguard the terms of service, prospects of promotion, and pension rights of the officers concerned after a preliminary exploration of the subject by a Governmental Committee this matter might well be referred to the Commission on the transfer of functions envisaged by paragraph 33.

Town Clerk

41. There is one other question to be considered in connection with the staff of the Municipality. It has been represented to me by Mr. Hazlerigg and others with more experience of Municipal Government than myself that it is essential that the new body should from its inception have the services of a Town Clerk or similarly named official who must be a lawyer with local government experience. It is thought that the first occupant of this office should be selected in the United Kingdom and should be in a position to take up his duties before the actual constitution by election and nomination of the Council.

I am a little reluctant to recommend that the Council should be committed, before it comes into existence, to the appointment for a considerable period of one of its most important officials; for I assume that it would be difficult for such an official to be appointed from the United Kingdom on anything but a moderately long term contract. The alternative, however, which is that the Council should begin its work with the services of a seconded Government officer as Town Clerk or General Secretary, is one which might not be easy to accept, having regard to the specialised qualifications which are thought to be required. The question is one which you will doubtless be able to decide in the light of the experience of other Colonial Municipalities.

External Control

42. I come lastly to the question whether the Municipality should be subject to any form of external control. In several quarters the opinion has been expressed that the Governor or the Governor-in-Council or the Legislative Council should have a right to veto any decision of the Municipal Council or to insist upon action being taken which the Council has declined or is unwilling to take. It has also been suggested that all by-laws enacted by the Municipality should be subject to confirmation by the Legislative Council. On the other hand there are grounds for holding that within the sphere assigned to it by the constituting enactment and by such orders as may be made thereunder by the Governor-in-Council for the transfer of services from the Central Government to the Municipal Council, there should be no special powers reserved either to the Governor or to the Legislature which would have the effect of detracting from the powers, the authority, and the responsibility of the Municipal body.

My own view is that it is of great importance that the fullest responsibility should be exercised by the Municipality within its allotted sphere and that it should have the most complete control over its own affairs. I recommend therefore that no power either of veto or of confirmation should be reserved to the Governor or to the Legislature.

Leg. Council

44. At the present time, as you are aware, unofficial members of the Legislative Council not exceeding eight in number are appointed by the Governor in pursuance of instructions from His Majesty of State for the Colonies. It has been the practice for the Governor in making his recommendation for the appointment of two of these members to invite two bodies namely the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce and the unofficial Justices of the Peace to nominate one member each and to submit for instructions the names of the two persons so nominated. This practice finds no place in either of the instruments relating to the Constitution of the Legislative Council namely the Letters Patent and the Royal Instructions. My present proposal is that the principle should be both embodied in the Constitution and extended, and that provision shall be made for four of the Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council to be directly nominated, or in the event of more than one candidate receiving support, directly elected, one each by the two bodies mentioned above, and two by the Municipal Council.

45. Concurrently with this change I recommend a reduction in the number of official Members of the Legislative Council. Provision is made at present for five ex officio members and four other official members to have seats in the Council. I propose that there shall be no change in the number of ex officio members but that the number of other official members shall be reduced from four to two. I do not consider that this reduction will materially affect the representation in the Council of the proposals of the Government; it is moreover not inappropriate that such a change should be made at a time when it is contemplated that certain Governmental departments, the Heads of which have hitherto generally held seats in the Council, will be largely transferred to departments of the Municipal Council.

New Constitution

The effect of this proposed change on the composition of the Council would be that whereas

the present constitution provides for nine official members, excluding the Governor, and eight unofficial members, the Council would in future consist of seven official and eight unofficial members. The unofficial members, if unanimously opposed to a measure which the Government had proposed, would thus command a majority in the Council, and the measure could only be carried by the exercise on the part of the Governor of his original and his casting vote.

I have alluded more than once in the course of this despatch to the able and devoted assistance which both I and all those whom I have consulted have received throughout my enquiry from the Special Adviser to this Government, Mr. T.M. Hazlerigg, C.B.E., M.C., and I conclude it with an expression of the warmest appreciation of his most valuable services.

MARK YOUNG
(GOVERNOR)

SECRETARY OF STATE'S REPLY

Sir,—In his despatch No. 145 of the 22nd October, 1946, Sir Mark Young submitted his views and recommendations for modifying the existing constitutional arrangements in Hong Kong, so as to give the inhabitants of the Colony a practical and effective share in the management of their own affairs.

2. These recommendations were the subject of close examination in the Colonial Office and consultation with Sir Mark Young prior to the statement which I made in the House of Commons on the 6th March, 1947. In that statement I announced my agreement with the main recommendation for the establishment of a Municipal Council, on the widest representative basis possible, which would gradually assume as many of the present functions of the Central Government as can appropriately be assigned to it, and would embrace in its administrative area the whole of the Island of Hong Kong, the Kowloon ceded territory, and that part of the New Territories known as New Kowloon. I further announced my acceptance of the proposal for a modification in the constitution of the Legislative Council so as to secure on that body a more direct and proportionately increased representation of the unofficial community.

3. Since then further consideration has been given to the details of Sir Mark Young's proposals, and I am now in a position to accept those recommendations in full subject to the comments set out below (the references are to the paragraphs of Sir Mark Young's despatch No. 145):

(a) **Distribution of seats on the Municipal Council.**

I accept the recommendation that the number of seats on the Council should be divided equally between the Chinese and non-Chinese communities. This and other features of the scheme will, of course, be subject to review from time to time in the light of experience.

(b) **No Distinction**

I agree that it is desirable that the non-British European and American communities should be allowed to be represented on the Council, and I appreciate that the requirement of any lengthy period of residence for such persons might have the effect of depriving the Council of the services of valuable potential members. I have therefore given careful thought to the suggestion that a shorter period of residential qualification, both for membership of the Council and for the franchise, might properly be required of members of these particular communities than of non-British Chinese citizens. It is, however, my considered opinion that any differentiation in this matter as between the non-British Chinese community on the one hand, and the non-British European and American communities on the other, would be open to substantial objection; and since I understand that a general reduction in the period of residential qualification for all persons of other than British nationality

(Continued on Page 12)

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MORRIS 8 1947 two-door saloon.
Less than 800 miles. Condition is
new. Owner-driven, regularly
serviced and fully licensed. Owner
bought larger car. Any test.
Applicants write Box No. 311
"China Mail".

Beten's Beauty Salons

You can trust your personal
Beauty Problems — your Per-
manent Waves, Shampoo, Sets,
Tinting, Facials, Manicure,
Pedicure to Beten's expert
operators (1st floor) above
Lane Crawford's. Tel. 83161.

LAMMERT BROS

Auctioneers, Surveyors
and Appraisers.
Pedder Building.
Telephone No. 20224.

PUBLIC AUCTION

The Undersigned have received
instructions to sell by Public
Auction on

Friday, the 25th July 1947
commencing at 2.30 p.m.

at their Sales Rooms No. 35
Hankow Road Kowloon.

A NICE SELECTION OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

comprising:—

Chesterfield Suites, Assorted
Round Tables, Tea Poyes,
Double Side Office Writing
Table, Filling Cabinets, Dining
Tables, Sideboards, Glass Cab-
inets, Chairs, Wardrobes, Chest
of Drawers, Low Boy, Kitchen
Tables, Dressing Tables, Bath
Room Mirrors, Table Fans,
Table Lamp, Perambulator,
Camphorwood Chest, 5 Rolls
New Sea-grass Matting, Towel
Racks, Sectional Book Case,
Blackwood Chairs, Bedsteads,
Iron Safe, Bed Curtains, Fold-
ing Screen, Wash Hand Stand,
and Cutlery Etc., Etc.

Also

1 Upright Piano
1 National Cash Register
with Keys,
3 Typewriters
1 Radio-gram
1 Tintin Carpet 9' x 12'
1 Rubber Boat

and

1 M.G. SALON MOTOR
CAR, 18 H.P., Insured,
Licence No. 1257 In Good
Running Order.

On View from Thursday, the
24th July 1947.

Terms: As Customary.

LAMMERT BROS.
Auctioneers.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

It is hereby notified that the following Sale of Crown Land by
public Auction will be held at the Offices of the Public Works
Department on Monday, the 28th day of July, 1947, at 3 p.m.

Sale Conditions may be obtained and sale plan inspected at
the Office of the Superintendent of Crown Lands and Surveys,
Lower Albert Road, Hong Kong.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Location	Boundaries	Area in sq. ft.	Annual Rent	Upset Price
1	Kowloon Island Lot No. 1004	Shing Hong Road, To Kwa Wan, Kowloon	As per sale plan (Area coloured red)	12,000 (about)	\$75	\$1,800

Immediately after the fall of the hammer, the purchaser shall
according to the Conditions of Sale pay to the Auctioneer a sum
of \$200.00 in cash or by cheque which shall be certified by the
Bank on which it is drawn. The Bank must be a member of the
Exchange Banks Association.

Hong Kong, 18th July, 1947.

BY ORDER OF THE LIQUIDATOR

Messrs Lammer Brothers have
received instructions to sell by
Public Auction

The Valuable Leasehold
Property
situated at
Repulse Bay in the Colony of
Hong Kong
and being
Rural Building Lot No. 165
Together with the damaged
messuage thereon known as
"Mirador" Repulse Bay, Hong
Kong.

on
Thursday
the 7th day of August 1947
at 3 o'clock p.m.
at
Pedder Building, Victoria,
Hong Kong.

For further Particulars and
Conditions of Sale
Apply

Messrs Deacons,
1, Des Voeux Road, Central,
Solicitors for the Liquidator.
or to
Messrs Lammer Brothers,
Pedder Building, Hong
Kong, Auctioneers.

CONSULADO GENERAL DE PANAMA

The Panamanian Minister to
China wishes that Panamanian
nationals in this area contact
him between 9.00 a.m. and 1.00
p.m. on Tuesday the 22nd and
on Friday the 25th instant at
the Panamanian Consulate.

At the request of the Chilean
Embassy, Chilean citizens will
also be attended at the same
hour and days.

KOWLOON RESIDENTS ASSOCIATION

A public meeting will be held
on Monday, 28th July, 1947, at
5 p.m. in St. Andrew's Church
Hall, Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Subject: Home-Building. All
interested will be welcome.

FRED MOW FUNG,
Hon. Secretary.

HONG KONG CRICKET CLUB

Postponement of Prize Giving
and Cocktail Party to be held on
24th July, 1947.

Owing to the unfavourable
weather conditions the Hong
Kong Cricket Club Tournaments
have not been concluded and
hence it is impossible to hold the
Prize-Giving and Cocktail Party
arranged for this evening. It
is hoped that the remaining
games will be played by the
end of next week but due notice
of the date of the Prize-Giving
and Cocktail Party will be given
in the Press.

Service Auction Rooms

Auctioneers, Surveyors, etc.
Basement, French Bank Bldg.,
A.E.B. de Sousa, Auctioneer
Telephone 31887.

THE HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that
the Fifty-sixth Ordinary Annual
Meeting of the Members of this
Company will be held at the
Office of Messrs. Jardine,
Matheson & Co., Ltd., on Thurs-
day the 7th August, 1947, at
Noon, to receive the Report of
the Board of Directors and
Statement of Accounts for the
year ended 31st December,
1946, to elect Directors and to
appoint Auditors.

NOTICE is also given that
the Transfer Books of the Com-
pany will be closed from the
24th July, 1947, to the 7th
August, 1947, both days inclu-
sive.

By order of the Board of
Directors,

CHAS. E. TERRY,
Manager and Secretary.

Hong Kong, 10th July, 1947.

THE HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that
an Extraordinary General
Meeting of the Company will be
held at the Office of Messrs.
Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.,
on Thursday, 7th August, 1947,
at 12.30 p.m. at such time as
the Ordinary General Meeting
to be held at the same place at
Noon shall terminate, for the
purpose of considering and if
thought fit passing the follow-
ing as Special Resolutions,
viz:—

"(1) That the Authorized
Capital of the Company (which
is now \$8,000,000.00 consisting
of 160,000 shares of the
nominal value of \$50.00 each,
of which 90,000 shares have been
issued), be increased to \$50-
000,000.00 by the creation of
840,000 additional shares of the
nominal value of \$50.00 each,
and that such shares be issued
at such a time or times and
upon such terms as the Com-
pany's Board of Directors in
their absolute discretion shall
think fit.

"(2) That Article 19 of the
Company's Articles of Association
be cancelled, and the follow-
ing substituted therefor:—

"19.

Notwithstanding any of the
provisions those Articles of
Association no Shareholder shall
without the sanction of the
Directors be entitled at any time
to be registered as the holder of
more than one-tenth of the
Capital of the Company issued
for the time being. Provided
nevertheless that the registra-
tion of a transfer of shares
whereby the holding of any
Shareholder is increased beyond
the said amount shall be sanc-
tioned if the Directors to such
increased holding has been given
but shall not be evidence, that
the Directors have sanctioned
any further increase by such
Shareholder in his holding."

NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN

that if the above resolution No.
(1) is duly passed as a Special
Resolution; it is the intention of
the Board of Directors in accor-
dance with the terms of the
Special Resolutions, passed on
the 7th day of March, 1935, to
offer as soon as possible after
the 7th day of August, 1947,
70,000 new shares of the nomi-
nal value of \$50.00 each, being
the present unissued Capital of
the Company, together with an
additional 20,000 new shares of
the nominal value of \$50.00 each
in accordance with the terms of
the above Resolution, making a
total of 90,000 new shares of
the nominal value of \$50.00
each, to the persons who on the
7th day of August, 1947, are
registered in the Company's
Share Register as the holders of
the 90,000 issued shares in the
Capital of the Company,
in the proportion of one new
share for each share held by
them respectively, at a
premium of \$50.00 per share,
and to propose the following
further Special Resolution:—

"(3) That the aforesaid 90,000
new shares shall be issued
subject to the following condi-
tions:—
(i) The amount due for
such new shares shall be pay-
able as follows:—
(a) On acceptance of the
offer \$50.00 per share, being
half the nominal value of \$50.00
per share plus half the pre-
mium of \$50.00 per share.

(b) On acceptance of the
offer \$50.00 per share, being
half the nominal value of \$50.00
per share plus half the pre-
mium of \$50.00 per share.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD
OF DIRECTORS

CHAS. E. TERRY,
Manager and Secretary.

Hong Kong, 10th July, 1947.

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY
GIVEN that an Interim Divi-
dend of 42.0.0. per share (net
after deduction of Hong Kong
Corporation Profits Tax) has
been declared in respect of the
year ending 31st December
1947, at a rate of 1/2.27/32d.
per Dollar.

THIS DIVIDEND WILL BE
PAYABLE on and after
MONDAY 11th August at the
offices of the Corporation, where
Shareholders are requested to
apply for Warrants.

THE REGISTER OF
SHARES of the Corporation
will be closed from MONDAY
28th July to SATURDAY 9th
August (both days inclusive)
during which period no transfer
of Shares can be registered.

BY ORDER OF THE
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

A. MORSE,
Chief Manager

THE DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

Notice is hereby given that
the fifty-ninth Ordinary Yearly
Meeting of the Company will be
held at the Registered Offices of
the Company, 5th, Floor P. & O.
Building, Hong Kong, on Satur-
day, 11th August, 1947, at 11
a.m. for the purpose of
confirming the appointment of
members of the Consulting Com-
mittee, to receive the Report of
the General Managers, together
with the Statements of Accounts
for the periods 1st January to
31st December 1941 and from
1st January 1942 to 31st
December 1946, to elect mem-
bers of the Consulting Committee
and to re-appoint Auditors.

The Share Register and
Transfer Books will be closed
from the 28th July to 2nd
August both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.
General Managers,

Hong Kong, 22nd July 1947.

(b) On the 30th June, 1948
—the balance of \$50.00 per
share, being the remaining half
of the nominal value plus the
remaining half of the premium.

(c) Payment of the sum of
\$50.00 per share on acceptance
of the offer shall be deemed to
be the first call on such shares,
and the balance of \$50.00 per
share shall be deemed to be the
balance payable, within the
meaning of Articles 34 to 43 of
the Company's Articles of Asso-
ciation.

(ii) Subject to payments
being made on the due dates,
such new shares shall rank as
partly paid shares from 1st
January 1948, and as fully paid
shares from 1st July 1948,
participating in dividend for
the period 1st January,
1948, to 31st June 1948,
to the extent of one quarter, and
for the period 1st July, 1948, to
31st December, 1948, to the ex-
tent of one half the amount de-
clared for existing shares in
respect of the year 1948, and
thereafter ranking for dividend
and in all other respects pari
passu with the existing shares
of the Company.

(iii) That where the share-
holder so desires, the full sum
of \$100.00 per share may be
paid up on acceptance of the
offer, and in such event, any
shares on which the full sum
shall have been paid up shall
rank for dividend and in all
other respects pari passu with
the existing shares of the Com-
pany as from 1st January,
1948.

The offer will be made by
Notice sent by post to each
Shareholder, specifying the
number of shares to which the
Shareholder is entitled, and such
offer, if not accepted either on
behalf of such Shareholder or
his nominee on or before 31st
December, 1947, will be deemed
to be declined.

Any of the shares which shall
not be taken up by the Com-
pany's Shareholders in manner
aforesaid shall be disposed of in
such manner and at such time
or times and upon such terms
as the Company's Directors shall
in their absolute discretion see
fit.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD
OF DIRECTORS

CHAS. E. TERRY,
Manager and Secretary.

Hong Kong, 10th July, 1947.

POLICE NOTICE

Police Arrangements for the
arrival in the Colony of H.E.
the Governor designate Sir
Alexander Grantham and Lady
Grantham on Friday, the 25th
July, 1947.

1. ARRIVAL

(a) H.E. the Governor and
Lady Grantham will
arrive Queen's Pier at
4.45 p.m.
(b) King's Theatre—6.00
p.m.
(c) Council Chamber—6.30
p.m.

2. CLOSED ROADS

The following roads will be
closed to motor traffic from 4.00
p.m. until 6.15 p.m.

(a) Connaught Road Cen-
tral from Thomas
Cook's Building to junc-
tion with Jackson Road
north-west corner of
Hong Kong Club.
(b) Wardley Street from
Queen Statue to Con-
naught Road Central.
(c) Jackson Road between
Chater Road and Con-
naught Road Central.

3. CAR PARKS

The following car park will
be closed to motor traffic from
2.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.

(a) Pedder Street from
Queen's Road Central
to Des Voeux Road
Central.

4. PARKING

Cars of official guests which
will be identified by "stickers"
on the windcreens of the cars
will be parked in Pedder Street
Car Park while such guests are
attending King's Theatre.

All cars parked in Pedder
Street during the morning must
be driven away before 2.00 p.m.

COMMISSIONER OF POLICE.

Hong Kong, 22nd July, 1947.

NOTICE

The following important times
in the programme in connection
with the arrival of the new
Governor on Friday, 25th July,
are notified for general informa-
tion:—

3.00 p.m. —
H.E. due at Kai Tak
Airport.

4.45 p.m. —
H.E. arrives at Queen's
Pier.

6.00 p.m. —
H.E. arrives at King's
Theatre for Address of
Welcome.

HONG KONG FOOTBALL CLUB.

Notice is hereby given that the
60th Annual General Meeting of
the Club will take place in the
Club House, Happy Valley, at
6 p.m. on Friday the 25th July,
1947 for the purpose of:—

receiving the Report of the
Committee and a Statement of
Accounts for the period ended
31st May, 1947.

to elect Officers for the 1947/
48 season any other business
that may be conducted at an
Annual General Meeting.

K. W. FORROW,
Hon. Secretary.

All members are requested to
attend and intending members
are invited.



Colman's
Mustard

Decision Reserved In Police Bribery Trial

Tsoi Lau was arrested by accused as the result of
his passing on information he overheard in a
teahouse, that Tsoi was a returned banished,
said Lok Keng, bus driver, in reply to Mr.
Marcus da Silva, at the continued hearing of
the case in which Chinese detective Chan Fu-
lam appeared before Mr. W. H. Latimer on
three counts of demanding money with men-
aces, attempting to accept a bribe, and accept-
ing a bribe.

The charges arose out of a
Police raid on 118 and 120 Re-
clamation Street, second floors,
on March 14, as the result of
which an opium diwan keeper
and several smokers were ar-
rested, and a quantity of per-
nephria, including nine pipes,
were seized.

It was alleged by the Crown,
represented by Mr. Marcus da
Silva and Det. Inspector W. N.
Darkin, that accused summoned
Tsoi Lau to a meeting at the
Brothers' Cafe the same night
and demanded the sum of \$500
under the threat of being ex-
posed as the keeper of the diwan
and not one of its patrons.

No agreement was
arrived at, alleged the prosecu-
tion, as Tsoi persisted in a
counter-offer of \$300 and pe-
cuniary was equally adamant.
Chan was further accused of
agreeing to substitute three old
and useless opium pipes for
three good ones which Tsoi
wanted returned to him, and
the Crown further alleged, he
did carry out the arrangement
at the Sheung Kai Teahouse on
the following morning on pay-
ment of \$150.

It was also the Crown's en-
tention that Tsoi was arrested
on April 2 by defendant as a
returned banished, as the result
of his failure to meet Chan's
original demand for \$500.

In evidence yesterday, Detec-
tive Wong Lung stated that he
was one of the party which
raided the diwan on March 14.
Besides himself, the party com-
prised Detectives Chan Tong,
Chan Fu-lam, Lai Wai, and
two European officers.

Locked Up
The paraphernalia seized was
brought back to the Yau-mai
Police Station, checked, and
then locked in the strong-room
(armoury) in the Station, and
not handed back to them until
about 9.30 a.m. the following
morning. Accused, witness and
Lai Wai were then instructed
to take the things to the Kow-
loon Magistracy.

Continuing, he said that all
the paraphernalia was put into
an open basket, and conveyed
to the Magistracy on a tricycle.
The route taken was the direct
one via Public Square Street,
across Nathan Road to Gascoigne
Road. They did not stop on
route, said witness, who added
that it would not be possible
for accused to obtain possession
of any pipes without his being
aware of it.

In reply to His Worship,
Wong asserted that it would
not be possible for accused to
obtain any of the pipes before
9.30 a.m. as they were all lock-
ed in the strong-room under the
control of the Officer-in-
Charge of the Station, Inspec-
tor MacMahon.

The route taken was the
most direct one, replied wit-
ness to Mr. Silva. To pass the
Sheung Kai Teahouse at 202
Shanghai Street, would have
necessitated going a round-
about way, said Wong.

The reason they took a tricy-
cle, and paid for it out of their
own pocket, declared witness,
was that while the parapher-
nalia was not heavy the basket
was cumbersome.

Detective Lai Wai, corroborat-
ing the previous witness' evi-
dence, stated, in reply to Mr.
Silva, that there was no possi-
bility of accused changing the
colour of the pipes. He witness,
was sitting on the tricycle with
basket under his eyes.

Lok Keng, a bus driver who
admitted that he also acted as
Police informer, denied having
received any request from Mr.
Darkin to attend the Oriental
Buildings. The first time he
knew about the case was two
days ago when a friend told
him that Chan Fu-lam has got
into trouble over the informa-
tion he gave about Tsoi Lau,
and advised him to attend
Court.

By Chance
Replying to Mr. Silva, witness
stated that he did not know
that Tsoi Lau was not a re-
turned banished. The informa-
tion he gave to defendant about
Tsoi was picked up by him in
the Wan Lai Teahouse on April
2. He heard a man sitting at a
nearby table saying that "that
man over there dressed in
European-style white clothing
was a returned banished."

Leaving the teahouse he met
accused by chance and passed
on the information to him.
They went up to the teahouse
only when Chan pointed out Tsoi
to Chan. After that, he and
Chan going up to Tsoi he left,
said witness.

Li Suat-mui alias "Fai Ying,"
a singing girl, declared that
having seen engagement on the
night of March 14 she went to
Lam Kai-kai's mah-jongg
school to look for a game. On
the stairway she met Lam who
told her there was no vacant
table and directed her out to the
Brothers' Cafe for a game.
There she saw a man whom
she identified in Court as Tsoi
Lau.

Little later, said witness,
Chan Fu-lam came in and joined
their table. After a short
preliminary conversation, Tsoi
offered Chan a few hundred
dollars to lay off his diwan.
Chan refused and left the cafe
a short time after that. The
witness admitted to Mr. Silva

Extortion Sentences

An attempt by Li Ping, 30,
unemployed, and Kwok Hoi, 54,
marine hawker, to extort \$180
from Chan Fat-chai, fisher-
man, on board sampans 28977
at the Yau-mai typhoon shelter
on July 21, was successful to
the extent of \$95, which the
victim paid after being threat-
ened with death.

According to DSI Scrags,
when he prosecuted Li and
Kwok on a charge of demanding
money with menaces and Li on
an additional count of imper-
sonating a Police officer, the
accused went on board Chan's
sampler when he was negotiat-
ing for the purchase of some
blue cloth. They accused him
of buying stolen property and
Li made Chan believe that he
was a Police officer.

A demand for \$180 was then
made on threat of being shot.
The following day, complainant
saw first accused in Yau-mai
and had him arrested. Second
defendant was taken into cus-
tody on information supplied
by first accused.

Li was sentenced to 12
months' hard labour, and
Kwok to nine months.

Gaol Escape Sequel

A plea for leniency was made
by an escapes from Stanley Gaol
urging that he would turn over a
new leaf if given a chance to
make good instead of returning
to gaol, when he appeared before
Mr. Conklin at Central yesterday.
Defendant, Lai Ho, 27, was
charged with escaping from legal
custody, he was serving a sen-
tence of twelve months.

The prosecuting Inspector said
defendant was imprisoned for re-
turning to Hong Kong after he
had been expelled, and also for
larceny on June 4, 1946. On
February 4, 1947, accused escaped
from the gaol where he had been
working with a party of gardeners
and he was not recaptured until
July 22.

SHOWING TO-DAY **THINKS** 4 SHOWS DAILY
 AIR-CONDITIONED
 SPECIAL TIMES: AT 12 NOON, 2.30, 5.30 and 9.00 p.m.

ONE OF THE 3 GREATEST PICTURES OF ALL TIME—
FOR WHOM THE BELL TOLLS
 GARY COOPER INGRID BERGMAN
 WITH JAKIM TAMIROFF • ARTHUR DE CORDOVA
 JOSEPH CALLEJA • KATINA PAXINOVA
 PRODUCED AND DIRECTED BY SAM WOOD
 IN TECHNICOLOR

NEXT ATTRACTION:
 M-G-M PRESENTS
 GREER GARSON • GREGORY PECK
"THE VALLEY OF DECISION"

SHOWING TO-DAY **QUEEN'S** AT 2.30, 6.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.
 ENTIRE NEW PRINT!

TOWERING ABOVE ALL OTHER SCREEN SPECTACLES!
 Alexander Korda presents
THIEF OF BAGDAD
 in Magic Technicolor!
 with CONRAD VEIDT • SABU • JUNE DUPREZ
 John Justin • Rex Ingram • Mary Morris

RELEASE THRU LONDON FILM.
 NEXT CHANGE: **"THE VIRGINIAN"**
 IN TECHNICOLOR

Lee Theatre
 ADVANCE BOOKING OFFICE
 ST. FRANCIS HOTEL, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL
 Booking Hours: 11.00 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. Daily

Last 4 Shows To-Day At 2.30, 5.15, 7.30 & 9.30 p.m.
J. ARTHUR RANK
 presents
 DAPHNE DU MAURIER'S
 ANOTHER SUCCESS SINCE "REBECCA"

REDGRAVE HOBSON ROBSON
 in **The Years Between**
 ALSO LATEST GAUMOUNT BRITISH NEWS NO. 10;
 AIR SPEED RECORD IN U.S.A., WIMBLEDON BATTLES
 CONTINUE; ROYAL SHOWS AT NORWICH & WINDSOR;
 BRUSSELS FILM FESTIVAL, ETC.

— TO-MORROW —
 ALEXANDER KORDA presents
"THE DRUM"
 Starring SABU IN TECHNICOLOR

ORIENTAL
 Final Showing To-day 2.30, 5.20, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.
 A GREAT SPY PICTURE ABOUT A BEAUTIFUL WOMAN
 LEADING TWO MEN TO UNPREDICTABLE ADVENTURE!

GEORGE BRENT • ILONA MASSEY
 in **"INTERNATIONAL LADY"**
 Commencing To-Morrow: **"BAFFLO BILL"**

Cathay SHOWING TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.
 SHE'S THE DOLL FACE THAT'S PERFECT REVELATION!
 Vivian BLANE • Dennis O'KEEFE • Carmen MIRANDA
"DOLL FACE"
 A 20TH CENTURY FOX PICTURE

BURMA'S INDEPENDENCE

Simultaneous Statements On Transfer Of Power Legislation In The Autumn

(By Fraser Wighton, Reuters Diplomatic Correspondent)

London, July 22. The Burmese and British Governments on Thursday morning simultaneously will make an announcement on the forthcoming transfer of power to Burma, according to authoritative quarters tonight.

One aspect of the statement will probably be the indication of a tentative timetable which—given good progress in the Burma Constituent Assembly now creating the new constitution—would result in the introduction of legislation to Parliament between October and December.

Informed political quarters predict that the statement will do much to remove any doubt or suspicion that any political element in Britain is still capable or desirous of making capital out of the assassination of U Aung San and his Cabinet colleagues.

The Government of Burma, as reconstituted under Thakin Nu since the assassinations, has already been in touch with the British Government, and has expressed its desire to make known, as soon as possible, to the people of Burma the two principal conclusions which were reached in the recent London discussions—between Thakin Nu and his colleagues on the one hand and the Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, on the other.

In the preliminary statement the British Government had already said that "a large measure of agreement was reached" in London. Authoritative quarters reaffirm emphatically that the practical positions, as accepted by Parliament after the January London Agreement between Aung San's mission and Britain, is that, in all day to day practical matters, the Burmese Government is and

Grave Riots At Kharagpur

Calcutta, July 22. Troops were called out to deal with communal disturbances today at Kharagpur, the big coal-centre and rail junction on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, eight miles west of Calcutta.

A statement issued later said: "The civil authorities are trying to bring the situation under control with the help of armed forces. Reinforcements are on their way to Kharagpur. The railway administration have called out the Bengal-Nagpur Railway auxiliary force to assist the civil authorities."—Reuter.

LONE GUNMAN

Rangoon, July 23. The Finance Minister, U Mya, a survivor of the assassination on Saturday in which seven Burmese leaders were slain, said a lone gunman invaded the Ministerial Council chamber and calmly perpetrated the crime.—Associated Press.

Germany And Marshall Plan

Frankfurt, July 22. Over the protests of three Communist members, the German Economics Council of the combined British and American Zones today adopted a resolution "welcoming" the Marshall Plan, but pointing out that German experts should take part in its working out.

The Communist dissenters objected to the resolution because, they said, the plan was out of the Council's sphere of responsibility. Their three votes went on record, but the other 51 Council members carried the resolution.

The British Governor, Air Marshal Sir Sholto Douglas, and the American Governor, General Lucius Clay, told the Council that Germany's problems were food, coal and transport, in that order.—United Press.

BOMBAY RIOT

Bombay, July 22. Sixty-five workers were injured, 25 seriously, when striking dockers clashed with non-striking workers at Mazgaon docks in Bombay today.—Reuter.

British Troops May Render Assistance

Rangoon, July 22. British troops are ready to give what help may be required in Burma should any "unstable elements" try to take advantage of the situation caused by the assassination of the seven Ministers on Saturday, a Senior British Army spokesman of the Burma Command stated today.

Describing the military precautions, he said, measures had been taken to "assist the Burma Army in case the Government requested the help of Burma Command troops in maintaining law and order."

Rangoon City was declared out of bounds to all British troops today, probably to prevent any incidents during a series of "condolence demonstrations."

Thakin Nu, newly appointed Deputy Chairman of the Burmese Executive Council, revealed today that Aung San and other leaders had been warned some time ago of the probability of assassination attempts.

Mrs. Mahn Ba Khaing, widow of the late Labour Minister, died yesterday. She fainted on hearing the news of her husband's assassination and failed to recover from the shock.

So Let-ya, the newly appointed Defence Member of the Executive Council, said today

that the personnel of the Burmese defence forces will be strictly above politics.

He added that he would speed up the "nationalisation" of the Burmese defence forces.

The Burma police said tonight that they had secured "positive evidence" in the plot which led to the assassination.

It is reported that a number of followers of U Saw, the former Premier, have been arrested at Proma.

The disappearance of the ex-Premier, Ba Maw, from his home yesterday remained unsolved.

Thakin Nu, the new Deputy Chairman of the Interim Government, said that Ba Maw was "not arrested," and, generally, it was considered likely that he had been detained by the authorities for his own safety in view of the rising public temper against the leaders of parties which opposed the AFPFL.

The police today carried out a two-and-a-half hours search of the residence of the former Commerce Minister, U Ba Po, and removed letters and papers.

A number of cases of arms and ammunition were dug up yesterday from the banks of Kokine Lake, bordering U Saw's residence on the outskirts of the city.—Reuter.

Brazil And Macao's Integrity

Rio De Janeiro, July 22. Echoing Brazilian public opinion, Brazil's press favours Portugal in its stand concerning Macao.

The Conservative "Jornal do Comercio" says that neither the press nor public opinion can stand unaffected, and approaches the problem as one of an international mix-up involving Portuguese sovereignty, "which is an indisputable point—and to which should be credited the lives of thousands of persons taking refuge in Macao during the last war—and the legal question of the extraterritoriality status."

"O Globo" approaches the "case" as a true "ultimatum" against Portugal's rights, whose government so bravely defended China and the Chinese by doing so much to minimize the heavy brunt of Japanese greed and cruelty upon Chinese subjects. "O Globo" also deprecates the violence of the Chinese move, "which not only affects Portugal, but international equilibrium, whose safeguard should be the prerogative of all nations."

The conservative "Correio da Manhã" issues a reminder that Macao, where Camoes wrote part of the epic poem "Lusiads," was granted by China to Portugal as a sign of gratitude.—United Press.

Ration Cuts Threatened

Singapore, July 23. Malaya, faced with ration cuts because Brazil's withdrawal from the International Emergency Food Council threatens her rice allocation, may try to buy Brazilian rice in the open market, informed quarters said on Tuesday.

Brazil's action deprives Malaya of 57,000 tons of rice, one third of the total due in the second half of the year. There is also doubt whether Siam and Burma will be able to fulfill their parts of the quota.—Associated Press.

FRENCH BID FOR COMPROMISE

Lake Success, July 23. France took the lead on Tuesday in a move to reconcile the conflicting views of Russia and the United States on the Balkan problem.

Alexandre Parodi told the Secretary Council that he had prepared a series of amendments to the American proposal for creation of a semi-permanent border watch along Greece's northern border. He did not immediately disclose the nature of the amendments.—Associated Press.

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FIRST THOUGHTS

Final judgment on the merits of the constitutional reform proposals announced in detail this morning will be reserved until there has been opportunity thoroughly to digest the correspondence. That they will command a substantial measure of public approval can, however, be easily predicted. In essence, the Municipal Council scheme differs in only one important respect from that broadly outlined by Sir Mark Young in August of last year. Instead of a membership of 48, as he then suggested, the Municipal Council will be formed of 15 Chinese and 15 non-Chinese, making a total of thirty. In finally recommending this change, Sir Mark Young to some extent accepted the views of those who opposed a large Council as likely to prove too unwieldy for practical accomplishments without unduly protracted discussions. Doubtless, there will be some who will insist that the membership remains too large, but it is difficult to see how the total could readily be reduced without thrusting into the discard the whole idea of a genuine Municipal Council, substantially representative. Perhaps the most interesting new disclosure is the proposal to appoint a Town Clerk from the United Kingdom, whose duties, presumably, will be to initiate the Municipal Council into the long-established and soundly-tested procedure of municipal governments in Britain. The appointment, in the first instance, is to be for two years only, a decision governed by the reluctance of Sir Mark Young to commit the Municipal Council to acceptance of an official nominee for what is certain to prove the key appointment on the Council's paid staff. In this as in other matters, Sir Mark Young's recommendations show a liberalism in approach to a highly complicated problem that provides in itself all the attestation that is necessary to dispose of any lurking suspicion that the Colony is being offered the shadow and not the substance of an advance to self-government. The Municipal Council is to be master in its own house, free of any fear of veto unless it should attempt to go beyond the exercise of the powers to be delegated to it. First impression of the final framework is, indeed, warmly favourable. And throughout there is the implication that the new constitution may be regarded as but the stepping-stone to even more important advances, always provided that the citizens of Hong Kong show themselves capable of self-administration.

BOMB SCAR

Remains

During World War II, someone wrote to the late Dean of Westminster pointing out that the knights who fell at the battle of Cressy in 1346 are commemorated in a window of Gloucester Cathedral, in the West of England, and suggesting that those modern knights of the air, the pilots of the Battle of Britain, might have a similar memorial in the Mother Church of the British people. While the war continued plans were laid and have now been translated into reality by

BRITAIN'S MEMORIAL TO "THE FEW"

In the sunny late summer of 1940 was fought over southern England one of the decisive battles of the world. It was fought by a handful of fighter pilots against fantastic odds. Of these men Winston Churchill said: "The gratitude of every home in our Island, in our Empire, and indeed throughout the world, except in the abodes of the guilty, goes out to the British airmen who, undaunted by odds, unwearied in their constant challenge and mortal danger, are turning the tide of world war by their prowess and their devotion."

Arrangements made for the celebration, on July 10, of the seventh anniversary of the opening of the Battle of Britain, included the unveiling, by King George VI of the memorial to the men who gave their lives in those perilous weeks of combat.

The memorial is, perhaps, typical of a country whose long history contains many critical battles. It is not grandiose; it does not aim at impressing the beholder; it commemorates the men who died, not the deed they performed. It is not even wholly new. In a small 400-year-old chapel in Westminster Abbey, London, has been placed a new altar and a stained glass window. A roll of honour bearing the names of the fallen airmen stands nearby. The memorial is essentially simple, peaceful, sacramental. It is not publicly placed where the forgetful will ignore it daily; it is secluded so that those who remember can come to it and pray.

Jewelled Curtain

Of Colour

The body of the chapel is a graceful lace-like structure of carved stone, surmounted by a unique and lovely form of fan vaulting. On one side are niches containing figures of St. Edward the Confessor, who founded the Abbey in the 10th century, St. Peter, its patron saint, and St. Edmund, king and martyr; on the other side are figures of St. Thomas of Canterbury and St. Nicholas of Myra, who may be regarded as the patron saint of youth.

The principal part of the memorial is the window of stained and painted glass which extends across the entire east wall of the chapel. It is composed of 48 lights in which the aim of the artist has been not merely to create so many symbolical pictures, but to make the east wall a brilliant jewelled curtain in which individual lights form part of a great translucent painting. The lower lights contain the badges of the 68 fighter squadrons which took part in the Battle, the Royal Air Force and Fleet Air Arm. Here also are the flags of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, Poland, Belgium, Czechoslovakia and the United States of America; pilots from all those countries, as well as from Britain and her Colonies, gave their lives in the Battle. In four panels are symbolical pictures: a pilot kneels before the Child Christ and is blessed by Him; Our Lady with the dead Christ across her knees symbolises the sacrifice of the mother and widow, a pilot kneeling before them; a pilot kneels before Christ crucified; a pilot triumphs in the Resurrection. The upper part of the window contains the Heavenly Seraphim, the Sons of the Morning who shout for joy and the Souls of the Fallen rising to Paradise. The Rose of England forms a background to the whole design; branches encircle the squadron badges and frame the figures in a formal pattern welding the whole design. At the feet of the window are Shakespeare's words: "We few, we happy few, we band of brothers."

1495 Names

Some of Britain's best artists have been responsible for the memorial. The window is the work of Hugh Easton. Before it stands the altar of English walnut designed by the architect, Professor A. E. Richardson. It bears the royal cipher supported by figures representing King Arthur and St. George; the work of the sculptor A. F. Hardman. The chapel rail is of silver in two parts joined by a silver cord; on the altar are a cross of silver and crystal and two candlesticks; flanking the altar are two silver candelabra. All the silverwork was designed by J. Seymour Lindsay.

The roll of honour stands on a wrought iron lectern. It contains the names of 1,495 pilots and aircrew who died in the operations of Fighter Command, Bomber Command, Coastal Command and the Fleet Air Arm—operations which shot the enemy out of the skies and destroyed his massed invasion barges. The roll gives the names of 1,298 men from the United Kingdom and Colonies, 47 Canadians, 47 New Zealanders, 35 Poles, 24 Austrians, 20 Czechoslovaks, 17 South Africans, six Belgians and one American. It is of parchment, bound in blue leather and was illuminated by Miss D. Alcock; the lectern was designed by J. Seymour Lindsay.

Westminster Abbey is the shrine of Britain. In it her

of their economic plight. Those who are not bought, he said, are sometimes questioned under duress. Sometimes they report it to their employers, but more often they are frightened into silence, he said.

"Take the case of an average clerk making 178 to 200 Schillings per month. His 1,500-calorie diet costs him 117 Schillings. He cannot possibly pay for rent, clothes and other essentials out of the remainder. So, for an extra 100 schillings per month, he can frequently be persuaded to provide information."

A Legation official said, "When the Control Commission discusses oil, we find it is generally impossible to telephone local offices of big American oil firms. Likewise, on these days, the Socony and Shell people find they can telephone any number in Vienna—except the American Legation."

He pointed to the phone on his desk.

"That's a direct outside line. I cannot get any number the first time I dial. But the second time I invariably get right through. My first dialling serves to alert the monitor. He then sees to it that I get good service—while he listens in," he said.

He said Legation personnel had instructions not to discuss important business over the phone.

A British officer said, "We do not use the telephone for the transmission of information that might be of concern to outside interests—not even our private lines."

Increased Soviet security precautions became apparent during the early summer. Non-fraternization rules were strengthened and rigidly enforced.

Soviet officers who had become friendly with their Western opposite numbers quietly disappeared and were replaced by a new crop.

The new ones are very correct, very formal and very distant. In many ways are more efficient and they seem to be a uniformly higher type," one ranking Western officer said.

There are signs here that all four powers are tightening security around interceptors, many of whom are bi-national as well as multi-national—United States, Canada, Britain, France.

CA'NIVAL By Dick Turner



"Say, chief! Can I use de equipment to run off a couple o' rare stamps my kid ain't got in his collection?"

BARCLAY ON BRIDGE

By Shepard Barclay

"The Authority on Authorities"

READING BEATS "RULES"

Thorough reading of the situation existing at the moment is incomparably better than depending on some so-called "rule" of play which at the best is based on probabilities that would apply to a majority of situations. You are not at the time interested in the majority of situations, but only the one which is present. Consequently such injunctions as "cover an honour with an honour" should be followed, or violation without regard to their usual effect in order to obtain the result that fits the circumstances at hand.

S 10 8 4 3
H K 5
D A 9 8 4
K 4 2

S 9 7
H Q J 8 7
D K Q 2
C 9 8

N
W
S

SA Q J 6 2
H 10 9 8
D J 10 6
C A 7

(Dealer: West. Neither side vulnerable.)

West North East South
Pass Pass 13 13
2H 2S 3C 3S
4H 4S

South was a player who was well filled up with book-learning—except for the most valuable part of a good bridge book, that which tells you how to apply the rest of your knowledge. First, he was familiar with the eight-year-old Whist maxim: "cover an honour with an honour." Second, he knew the amendment of that in the 1920's by the famous Wilbur C. Whitehead to "cover an honour with an honour only when doing so promises to promote kings have been crowned, her statesmen, poets, divines, writers and warriors buried or commemorated; in the nave is the tomb of the Unknown Soldier of World War I. No more fitting place could be found for a memorial to those who fell in

some card in your own hand or your partner's."

Clearly, he cogitated after the heart Q was led, this fit the Whitehead rule; covering the Q with dummy's K would force the A, allowing the defenders also to score the J, but thus promoting the 10 into a third-round trick. That is just what happened. The 10 was promoted all right, but then, when West led a third heart, the 7, South realized—all too late—that East probably could trump it. So he trumped it himself with the dummy's spade 10. But East over-suffered with the K. New contract was impossible, for there was no way to keep West from getting a diamond trick.

If South had carried his thinking on the opening trick to a third stage, he would have noted that West's heart rebid indicated possibly six cards of the suit, with East holding two. If he had played low from dummy, he would have forced East to take the second heart. Before West could be put in the lead again, the trumps could be cleared by finesse-ing.

Tomorrow's Problem

S K 10 4 3
H Q 8 5
D 9 8 7 4
C 7 8

S Q 6 5
H 9 3
D A 2
C K 10 8 6

N
W
S

S A 6 3 7
H 10 9 8 4
D 10 6
C A J

(Dealer: South. Neither side vulnerable.)

What playing principle should influence the North-South choice for trumps on this deal?



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PROSTATIN \$8.50 per bottle.	A selective compound for uncontrollable overactivity of function, common to the male sex during middle age and later life. This trying condition usually responds to the new prostatic treatment which is useful also in bladder and prostate gland disorders, incontinence etc.
OVERONES \$10.00 per bottle.	The established remedy for functional disorders of the female sex.
MIRACLE HORMONE CREAM \$16.00 per jar	A powerful physiological tonic restorative and dependable remedy for nervous troubles, exhaustion, depression, aging, incontinence, depression, frigidity, hot flashes etc. Indispensable at the climacteric period.
SKIN TONIC TABLETS \$11.00 per bottle.	Modern medical science's most important contribution to beauty culture. A delightful skin cream which contains the revitalising ovarian follicular hormone (Oestrin), which penetrates the subcutaneous tissues and brings new youth to the complexion. Its rejuvenating effects have been proved by the restoration of color to gray hair and the transformation of aging skin to that of youthful beauty and resilience. For wrinkles, lines, blemishes, bad color, discolorations and skin disorders etc.
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FRENCH EMBARRASSMENT

Britain Returning 4,500 Jews To Ville Franche

Colombia Visa Mystery

London, July 22. Tonight's reports of possible new attempts to get illegal immigrants into Palestine followed a British Foreign Office announcement that the 4,500 Jews who on Saturday were intercepted in trying to reach Palestine in the steamer President Garfield were on their way to France in three British ships after fighting a losing battle with British naval boarding parties.

The refugees were reported to have been provided with visas for Colombia before they embarked in France, and a British Foreign Office spokesman said today that their journey from France to Colombia was a matter for settlement between France and Colombia.

There have been no exchanges between the British and Colombian Governments on this subject. If France decides to send the Jewish immigrants on to Colombia, it is unlikely that the three British ships will be used.

The agreement between the British and French Governments on the return of the 4,500 Jews provides for the return of the illegal immigrants to the country from which they departed or to its territorial waters.

The French Cabinet, it is learned, will decide tomorrow what to do with the 4,500 Jews. It is said they are on their way to the French Mediterranean port of Ville Franche.

The problem for the French Government is whether the Jews will be allowed to disembark on French soil or whether they will be obliged to set out again for their ostensible destination—Colombia.

French Embarrassed

The French authorities were tonight visibly embarrassed by the circumstances, and in official circles silence was the order of the day.

It is realised here that last March, in Moscow, the French Foreign Minister, M. Georges Bidault, came to an agreement with the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, whereby the French Government undertook to help the British Government by preventing as far as possible illegal immigration to Palestine.

M. Bidault undertook that the French authorities would only give exit visas to persons who were in possession of proper visas of entry for the country of their declared destination.

Earlier reports that the 4,500 Jews in question had a "collective visa" for Colombia, granted by the Colombian Consul-General at Marseilles, were today denied by the Colombian Ambassador in Paris.

It was suggested that this "collective visa" was forged. The British decision to return these Jews to the country from which they embarked came as a surprise to the French authorities, who are now seeking a hurried solution enabling them to reconcile their undertaking to the British Government with a desire not to offend Jewish susceptibilities in France.—Reuter.

Grenade Attack

Jerusalem, July 22. Sirens wailed today for the eighth time in four days after a grenade attack on an Army lorry in the Jewish sector of the city.

Earlier today, at Haifa, an electrically detonated mine blew up a lorry. The grenade attack did not cause any casualties, but at Haifa a British soldier was hurt.

In the new wave of terror, which began six days ago,

Jewish terrorists have killed six members of the British security forces and wounded 42, nine of them seriously.

In the same period, one civilian was killed and seven wounded. One terrorist is known to have died of wounds.—Reuter.

Munich Protest

Munich, July 22.

The Central Committee of Liberated Jews said today that Jews in Munich and at a number of German displaced persons camps would hold mass meetings tomorrow to protest against deportation to Europe of 4,500 refugees from the ship President Garfield.

"The population of Jewish DP camps is shocked by the terrible news of the inhuman action of the British Navy against the Jewish refugee ship 'Exodus 1947,'" the Central Committee said.

"Agitation among the Jewish masses is immense. According to reports from various DP camps, mass demonstrations against the outrageous action of the British Government will take place. A great protest meeting of the Jewish inhabitants of Munich is expected about noon tomorrow."—United Press.

APPEAL TO UNO

Lake Success, July 22. A message from the Indonesian Republic presumably appealing for United Nations intervention of the fighting in the islands was received by the United Nations headquarters today.—United Press.

Dutch Get Scant Sympathy

New York, July 22.

The New York Times said today, in commenting on the war in Indonesia, that the "whole world must feel, as the British Foreign Office put it, the 'keenest disappointment' at this outcome."

The editorial continued: "Regardless of the merits of the final deadlock—and we believe logic was on the side of the Republicans in insisting on a mutual ceasefire order and also in insisting on their ability to maintain order in a territory over which the Dutch already had publicly acknowledged their de facto authority—the military action of the Dutch while the Republicans were still announcing their willingness to negotiate disputed points or submit the points to arbitration cannot be understood or condoned."

"In this unhappy situation it seems to us that some action by the Security Council of the United Nations is clearly called for. This is more than a war between the Dutch and Indonesians, regrettable as that is in itself. If the limited war now in progress is permitted to spread generally over Java and Sumatra repercussions may be felt through all Asia."

"The best time to put out a fire is when it is small."—United Press.

Royal Family At Navy Review

GLASGOW, JULY 22. THE ROYAL FAMILY AND LIEUTENANT PHILIP MOUNTBATTEN, WITH THE PRIME MINISTER AND MRS. ATTLEE, TODAY VISITED THE BIGGEST MASSING OF BRITISH WAR VESSELS IN PEACETIME SINCE THE 1937 CORONATION REVIEW. One hundred and nine vessels of the Home Fleet, ranging from battleships and aircraft carriers to submarines and tank landing craft, spread out over the Firth of Clyde in an array of strength that was reminiscent of the invasion armada.

Lebanon Minister's Warning

Beirut, July 23.

The United Nations' special Palestine Commission had its first official contact with the Arab views on the Holy Land today, from Foreign Minister Hamid Frangieh of Lebanon.

Presenting testimony on behalf of Lebanon, Syria, Iraq, Egypt, Yemen and Saudi Arabia, Frangieh said the "only possible and reliable settlement" would be to "set up an 'independent nation' government on the basis of proportional representation" for the Arabs and Jews.

He demanded a halt to Jewish immigration and an immediate termination of the British mandate.

He said "any settlement which does not take into consideration the rights of the Arabs of Palestine and the feelings of the Arab people will be invalid, doomed to failure and result in the most serious consequences."—Associated Press.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SNARL

London, July 22.

British experts on Egypt and the Sudan, are sailing on the liner Mauretania tomorrow for New York where they will aid Sir Alexander Cadogan, British representative on the Security Council, in presenting Britain's case to the United Nations.

It is expected that Egypt's demands for the total British evacuation from Egypt and the Sudan will be heard by the Security Council next month.—Reuter.

Sforza Policy In Jeopardy

Rome, July 22.

Renewed Leftist opposition tonight again dimmed prospects of speedy Italian ratification of the peace treaty and threatened a change in recent Italian foreign policy and the elimination of the Foreign Minister, Count Carlo Sforza.

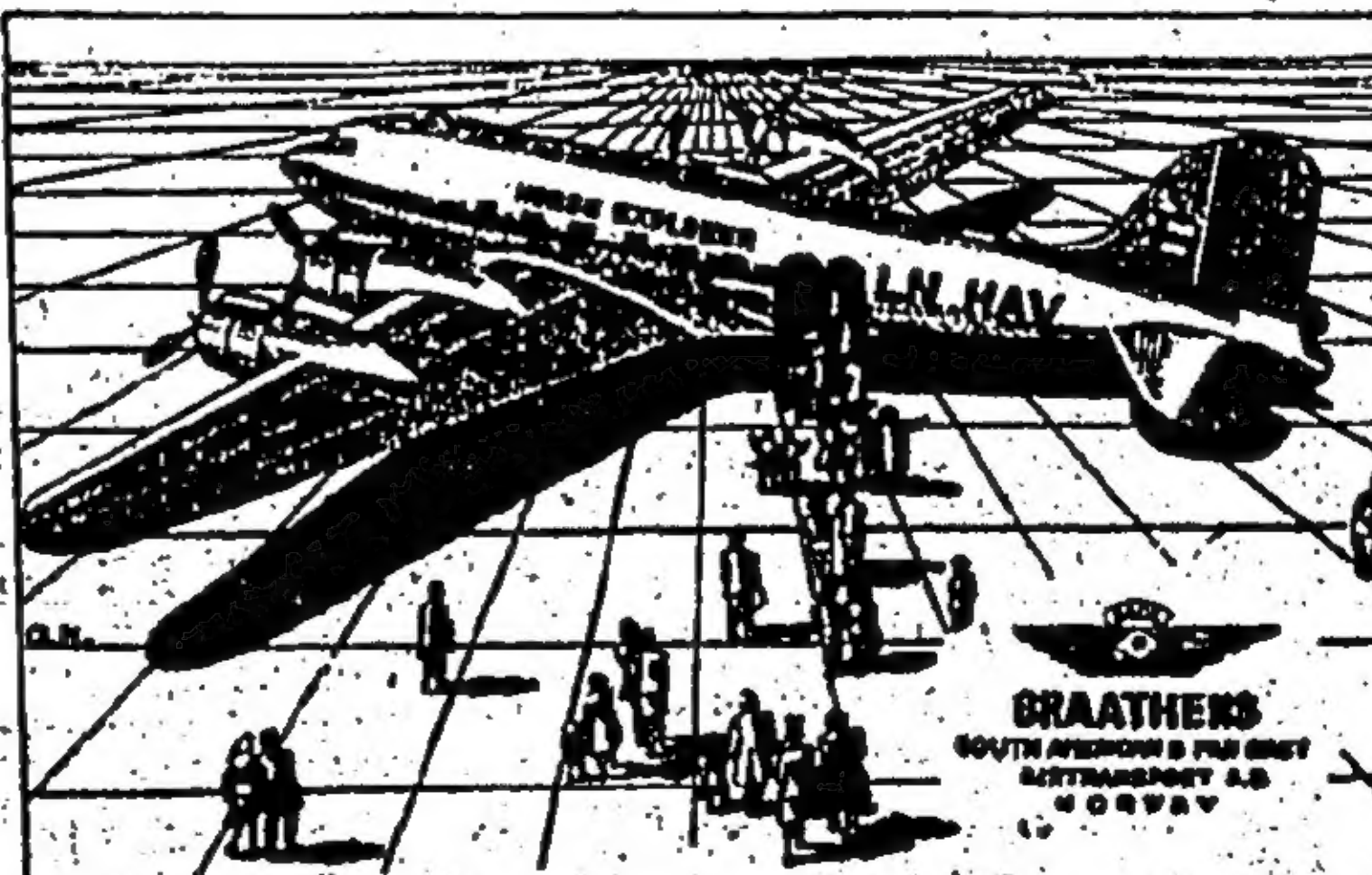
Party leaders withdrew their earlier support of the compromise agreement by which Italy would immediately agree to enforce the treaty after its ratification by the Big Four and demanded that the debate be postponed until September.

The Communist leader, Palmiro Togliatti, continuing his programme of embarrassing the de Gasperi government, declared that his party would call for a full debate on Italy's foreign policy at the next meeting of the Assembly unless the government agreed to postponement of ratification.

The debate on ratification was originally scheduled to start in the Assembly tomorrow.

The Foreign Minister, Count Sforza, has personally taken such a firm hand for prompt ratification both here and in Paris that a delay in Italian ratification would be tantamount to Assembly disavowal of his policies and make his position untenable.

Leftist elements have also attacked Count Sforza's close association with Anglo-American policy, both in the Assembly



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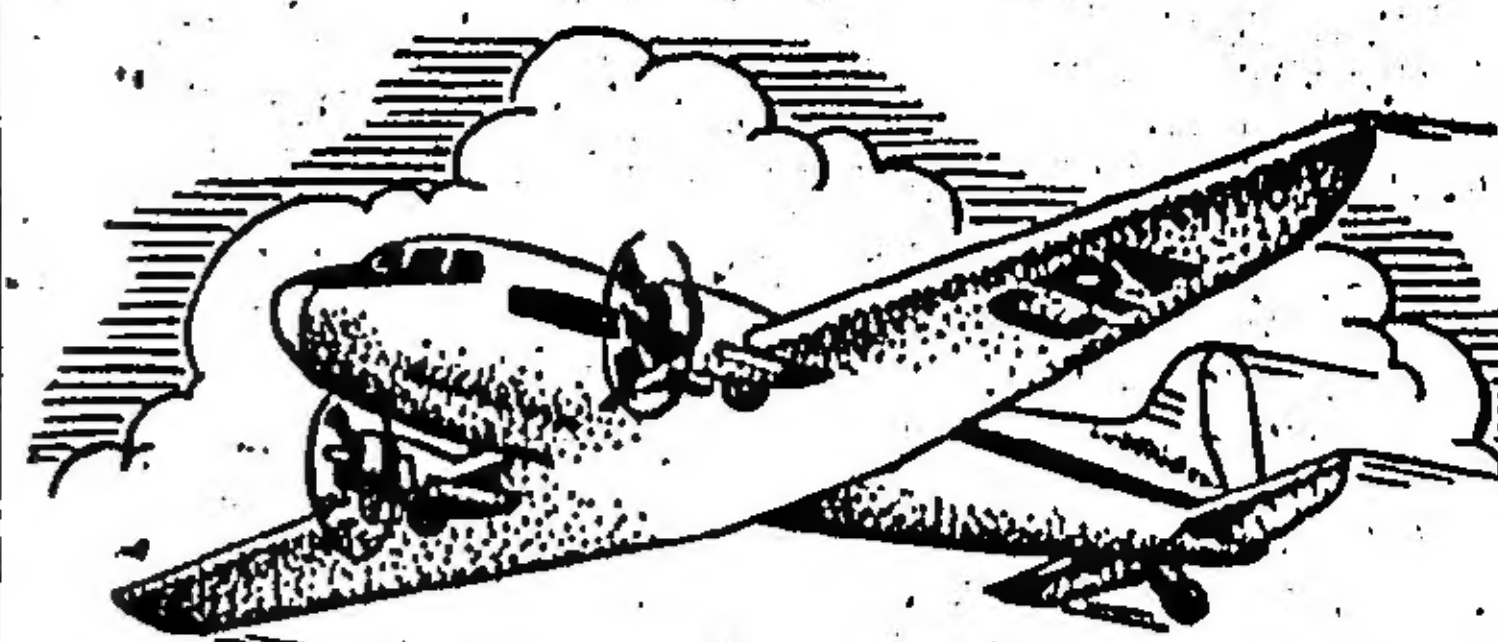
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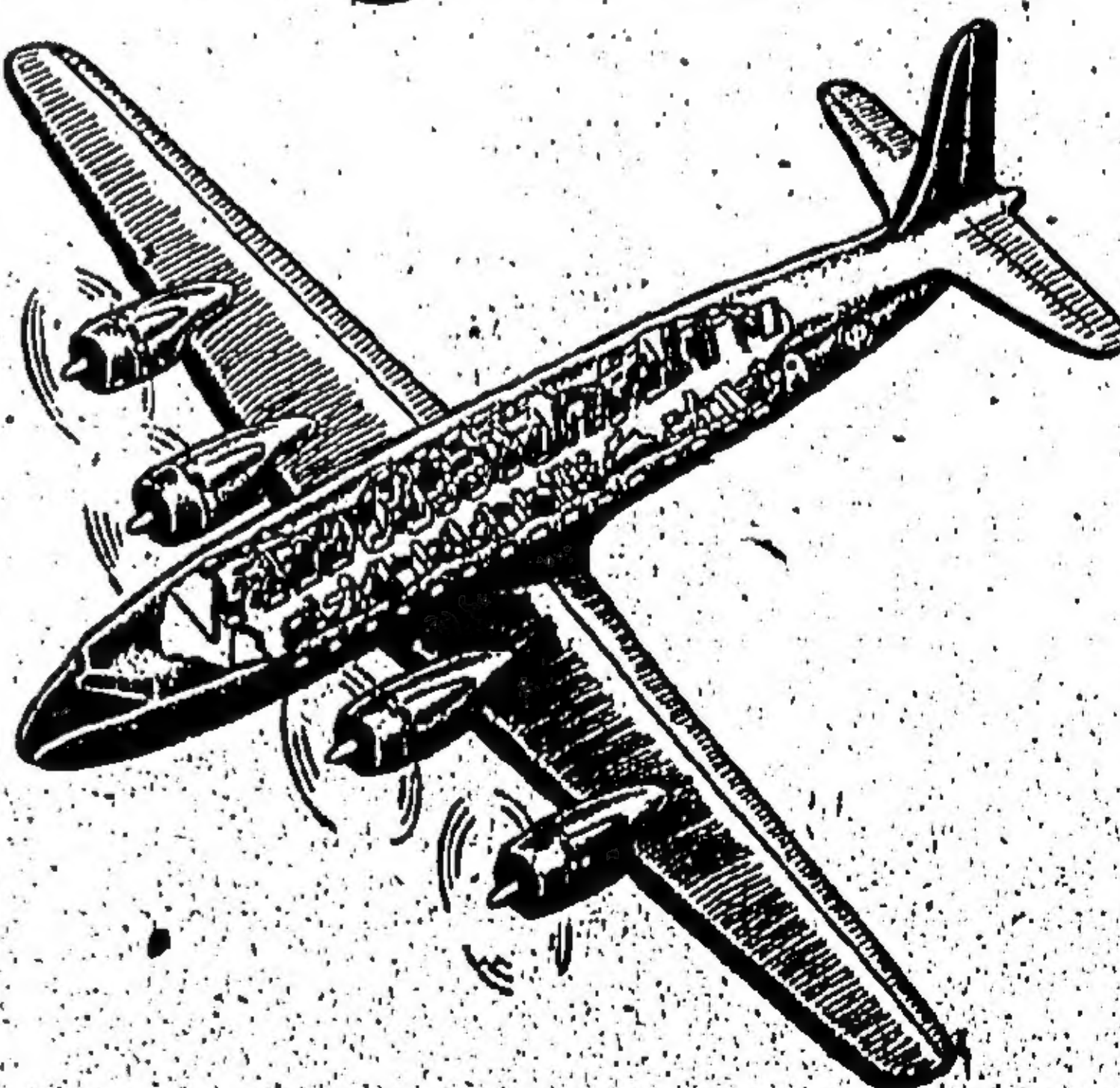
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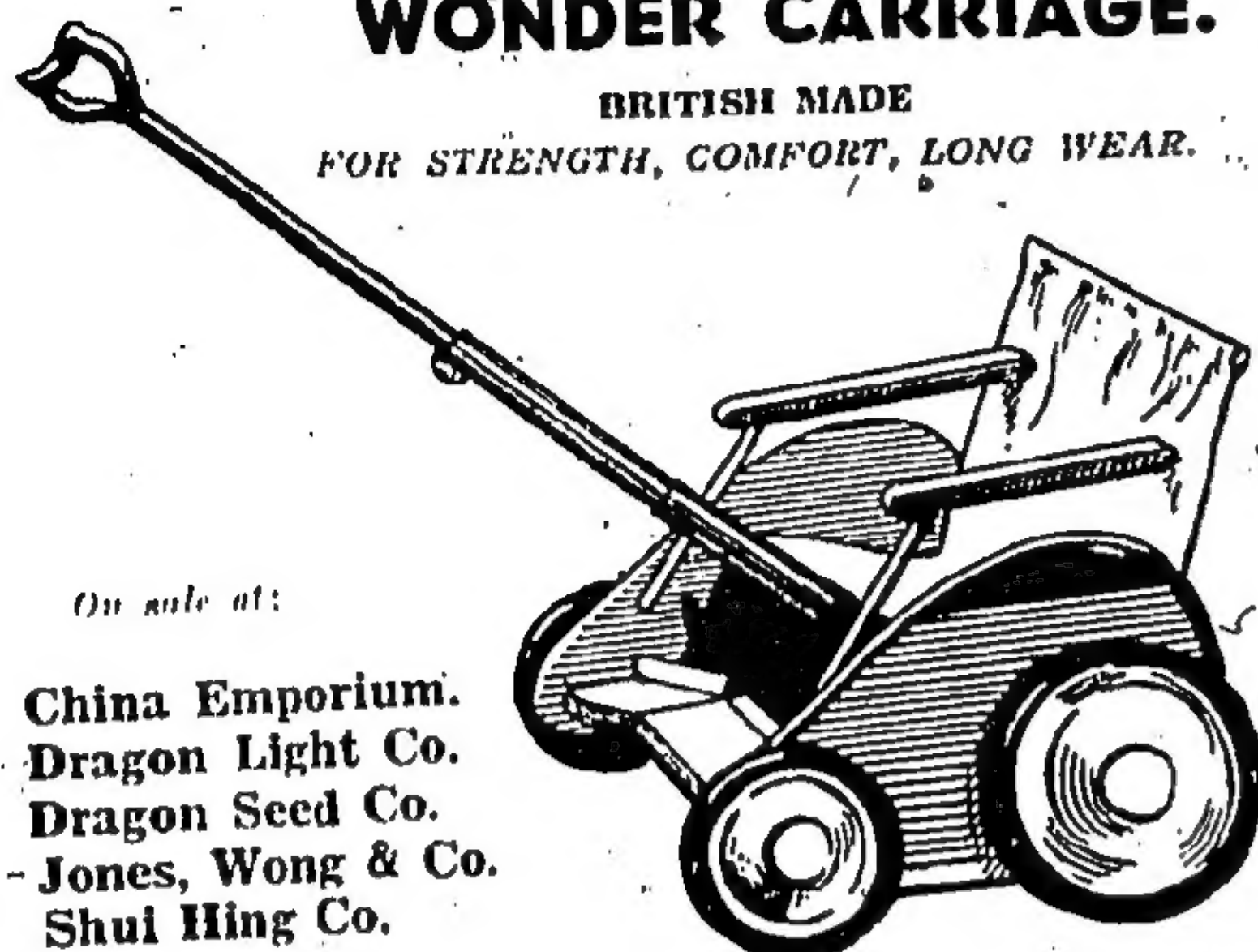
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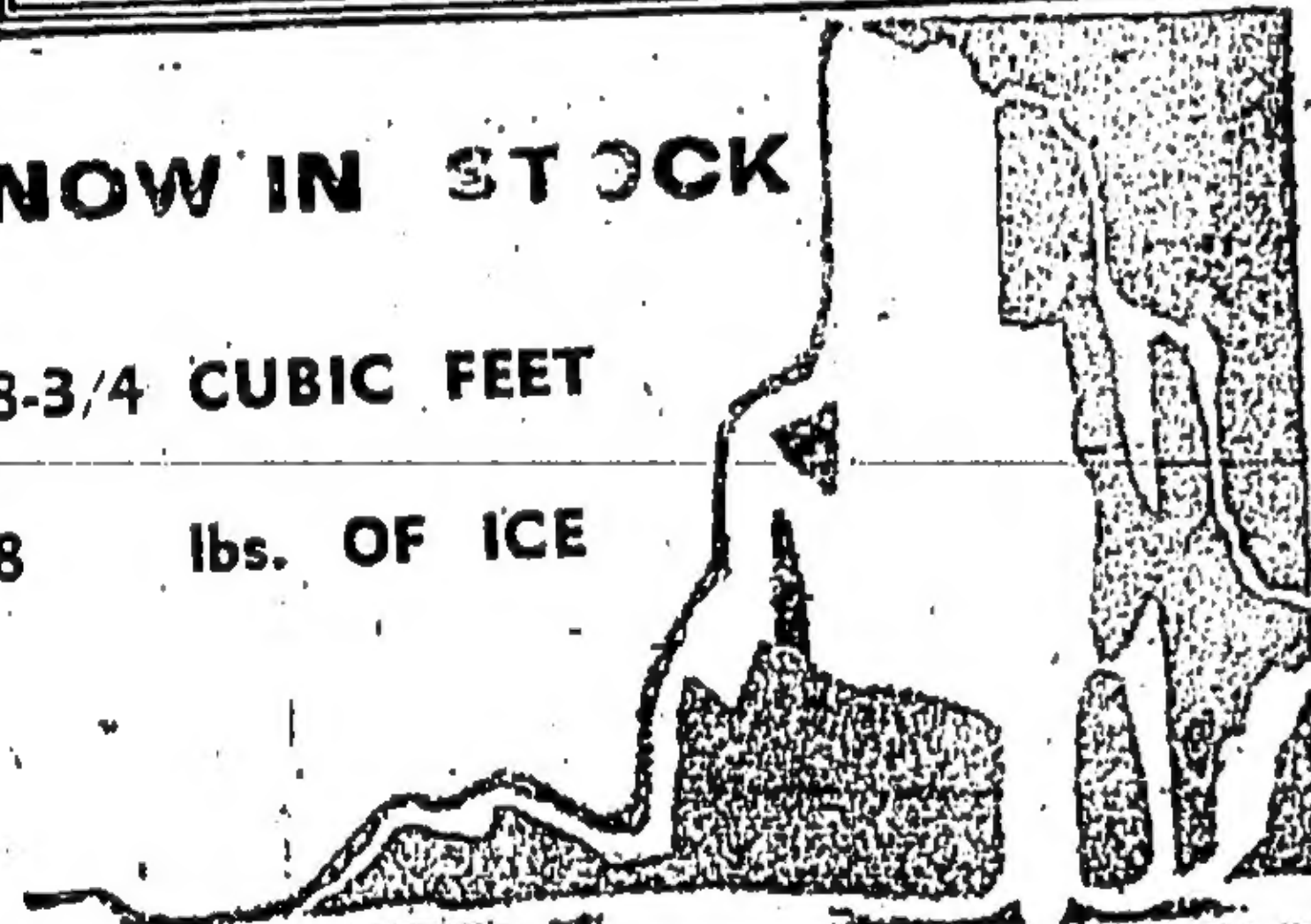
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ENGINEERING PAGE

Britain's Inventors Built Up A Solid Foundation

By John Allan May

Two reflections were uppermost in my thoughts at the start of the centenary celebrations of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers:

1. In these days when most everybody seems busy telling what Great Britain is not or may not be, perhaps it is a salutary thing to pause once in a while to consider what Britain was and in consequence what its present foundations are.

2. In honesty, this column actually should bear the words, "By the Right Honourable Herbert Morrison, M.P., Lord President of the Council." It was Mr. Morrison's opening address at the centenary celebrations that first prompted these reflections.

Here are some excerpts from the Lord President's speech. "Now, it is often alleged that while we in Great Britain are pretty good in carrying out fundamental research, we are not so very wide-awake in applying its results, and that often we allow others to reap where we have sown."

"This is a serious matter at the present time, for it would be very distressing if potential customers for our exports got it into their heads that it was no use to look to Great Britain for new and up-to-date products. Let us therefore examine this allegation for a little while."

Giants Of Past
"Now, national characteristics don't change very quickly. If we produced great applied scientists and great inventors in the past, we may be pretty sure we are still capable of producing them, and that there will always be shoulders worthy of wearing the mantle of the giants of the past."

Mr. Morrison referred to the first two Presidents of the Institute, George Stephenson and his son, Robert Stephenson, and the locomotives they designed; to Sir William Fairbairn, the bridge builder, and to Sir Joseph Whitworth, "the most famous minker of machine tools."

Then he continued: "The early papers of your institution, and the meetings carried out under the early presidents, provide many examples of British inventiveness."

These include, he said, the design of a new centrifugal fan and the description of the first pneumatic lift.

Then there is "a series of papers by John Ramsbottom, also a President of the Institute, in which he describes for the first time the use of piston rings, for which he claims a saving of 12 per cent in coal consumption in the engines to which they were fitted. "Then we have his safety valve, which has found a permanent place in locomotive design, and a little later he is describing the method by which locomotives pick up water from the track while running at speed."

Bessemer Steel
"In 1861 we find Sir Henry Bessemer describing his method for making steel, which provided the first means of making steel cheaply."

"It may be worth recalling that in 1916 this invention was voted by the readers of the Scientific American to be the most important invention of the 19th century."

"The story gradually unfolds itself, decade by decade, until we come to the 1890's and meet Sir Charles Parsons and the development of the steam engine, by which he converted what had been a mere toy for 2,000 years into a machine which revolutionized the propulsion of ships and the generation of electricity."

"I was glad to see that the Institute has recently recognized the pioneer work of Air Commodore Whittle on jet propulsion, awarding him the first James Clayton prize."

"As another example of British inventiveness in these new fields, let me recall the contribution to motorcar design of Dr. F. W. Lancaster, to whom the Institute awarded the Watt Medal in 1945. With him originated the epicyclic change speed gear, the preselector gear, wire wheels, electric ignition, the direct-driven top gear, and

worm transmission to the rear axle—not a bad contribution to the development of motorcars.

"One of the most useful functions of your institution is now to direct attention to the problems which require urgent investigation. For instance, your able Secretary, Dr. H. L. Guy, was one of the Government's most trusted advisers on engineering matters during the war."

"I have agreed to the setting up of a new mechanical engineering research organization, and to guide its work I have appointed a mechanical engineering research board, of which Dr. Guy has consented to be the first Chairman. The results of this work will be freely available to British engineers."

Aircraft Metal For Baby

And what a delightful carriage is here in Hong Kong now, for His, or Her, Majesty, the Baby.

This new British-made Wonder Carriage is something new in Baby carriages, and is extremely ingenious. Here are some of the points which will make special appeal to parents these summer days, when the beaches call:

1. It is made of the metal used in aircraft, which is very strong and only a third of the weight of steel.
2. It can be folded and carried in one hand, and takes up no more room than an umbrella. It can be carried up and down stairs with ease.
3. Has quick-action opening. Just press a trigger, pull—the Wonder Carriage opens up instantly. It closes just as easily.
4. Easy running disc wheels, fitted with rubber tyres and chromium plated hubs.
5. Strong canvas seat and back.
6. Modern in design and finished in a choice of pastel shades.

The Wonder Carriage is not only extremely beautiful, but it makes travelling with Baby easier and more comfortable for all concerned. For people who want a smaller size Wonder Carriage, there is the Two-Wheel Model—which, incidentally, is about 30% cheaper than the Four-Wheel Model.

A number of these carriages, both Four and Two-Wheel Models, are on sale in Hong Kong now—but in view of the difficulties manufacturers at home are up against, it may not be easy to replace the present shipment, when it is sold out.

Compulsory Staggering Of Industry

London, July 22.

The Labour Minister, Mr. George Lansbury, told the Commons today that the Government would use compulsion if necessary to stagger Britain's industry and remove one-third of the peak electricity load outside the normal daylight period.

"The whole country must understand that this problem of spreading the industrial electricity load is vital and urgent," he said.

"Unless it is solved, wholesale load shedding would be forced upon us, production would fall and our whole prospect of recovery would be gravely prejudiced. Under-employment and unemployment would result."

Informed quarters said penalties up to a £500 fine and a year's imprisonment would be applicable for defaulters.

Mr. Lansbury said the situation called for drastic measures to spread the electricity load and loyal observance of regulations by industry to forestall reopening last winter's industrial stoppage. He said regional industries would work out detailed plans for staggering of industry.

Electricity demand has risen 70 per cent over the 1939 figure and is still rising, he said.

Informed circles said October 1 would be the deadline for the new industrial plan.

Replying to questions, Mr. Lansbury said no firms would be shut down in case of infringements, but the persons responsible would be punished under Defence Regulations.—United Press.

A Novel Hot Water Installation

An example of how an adequate supply of hot water for workers can be produced with a minimum consumption of electricity is provided by novel installation at Park Vale Works, Leicester.

This factory, previously used for the manufacture of boots and shoes, now employs 800 men and women making precision rotating electrical instruments.

When the factory was taken over it was decided to provide the best possible washing facilities. Instead of using the conventional single wash basins, both men's and women's lavatories were equipped with wash fountains. These are communal type circular fountains each of which can be used by about 10 persons at a time. The women's lavatory caters for 500 and has five wash fountains—the men's has three for 300 men.

The fountains, which are manufactured by William E. Farror Ltd. of Birmingham, are of cast iron and measure 54 ins. in diameter. Water is discharged by foot pressure on a circular ring which runs round the base of the fountain, and flows at the rate of 4½ gallons per minute. This is very little more than a single worker uses by leaving a tap running at a wash basin.

Two G.E.C. 860 gallon water heaters, rated at 27 kW each, are used to feed the fountains with water at a temperature which is thermostatically maintained at 180°F. and mixing valves are set so that the water is eventually discharged from the fountains at 100°F.

There is practically no heat waste, and the process is entirely automatic once set. The use of the wash fountains ensures that there is no loss of hot water due to taps being left running.

Apart from the low heating costs, the system minimizes maintenance charges, and as the eight fountains do the work of 80 wash basins, initial plumbing costs are cut, each fountain needing only two supply connections and one drain.

The system is hygienic as workers wash under running water and the central drain in each fountain is open so that no residue of soap is able to collect.

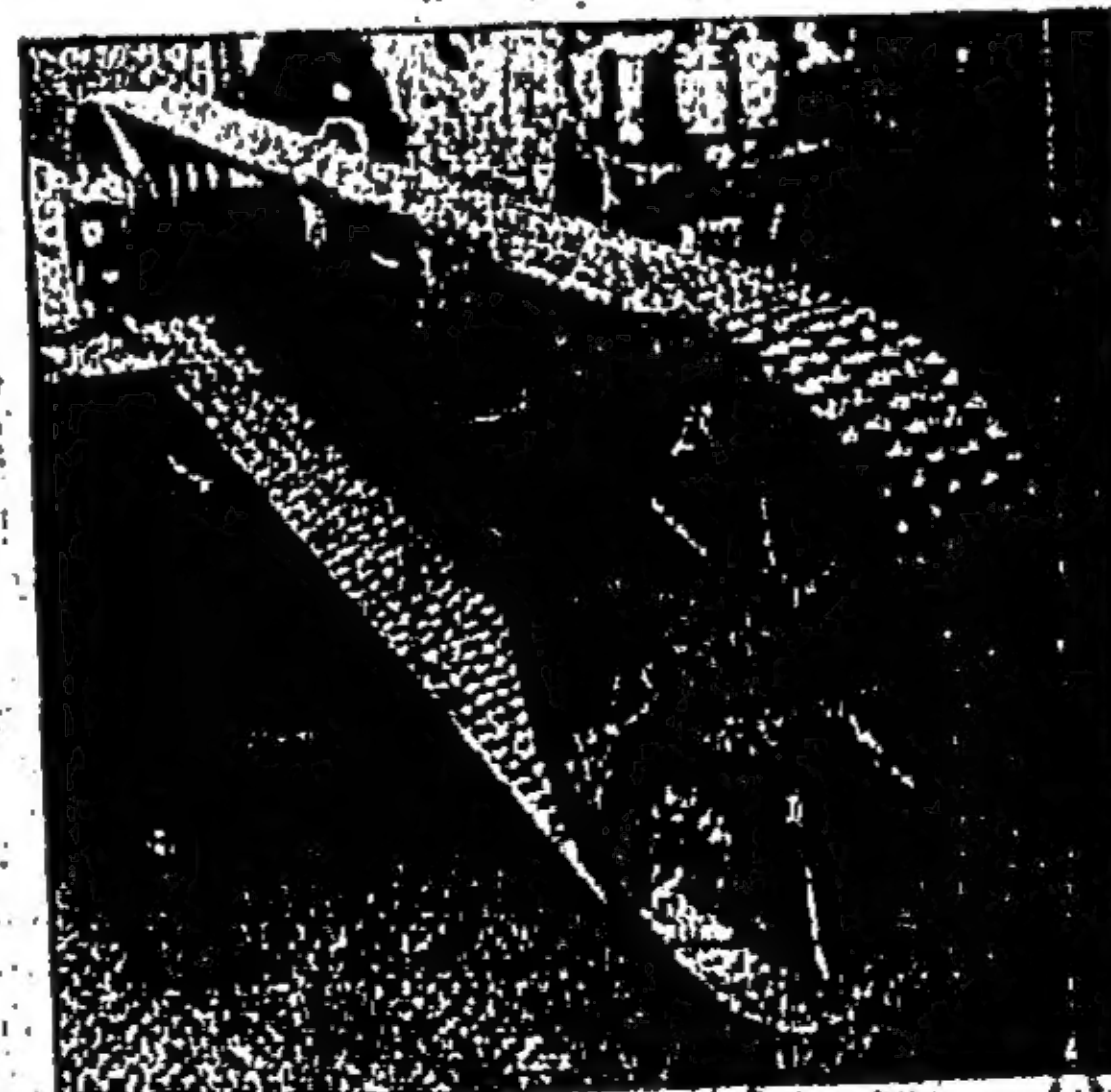
The two General Electric Company water heaters also supply hot water to two basins in the staff lavatory. In addition, all lavatories are heated by G.E.C. tubular heaters.

As well as providing a new building for these amenities, the employers have constructed a staff canteen, seating 300. A constant supply of hot water for the kitchen comes in from a 250 gallon G.E.C. hot water heater, also rated at 27 kW. The same

firm has also supplied all the kitchen equipment, comprising large double-oven range, small oven, three-pan fish fryer, two large steamers, and two vegetable boilers.

The General Electric Company are represented in Hong Kong and South China by the British General Electric Company, Queen's Building, Hong Kong.

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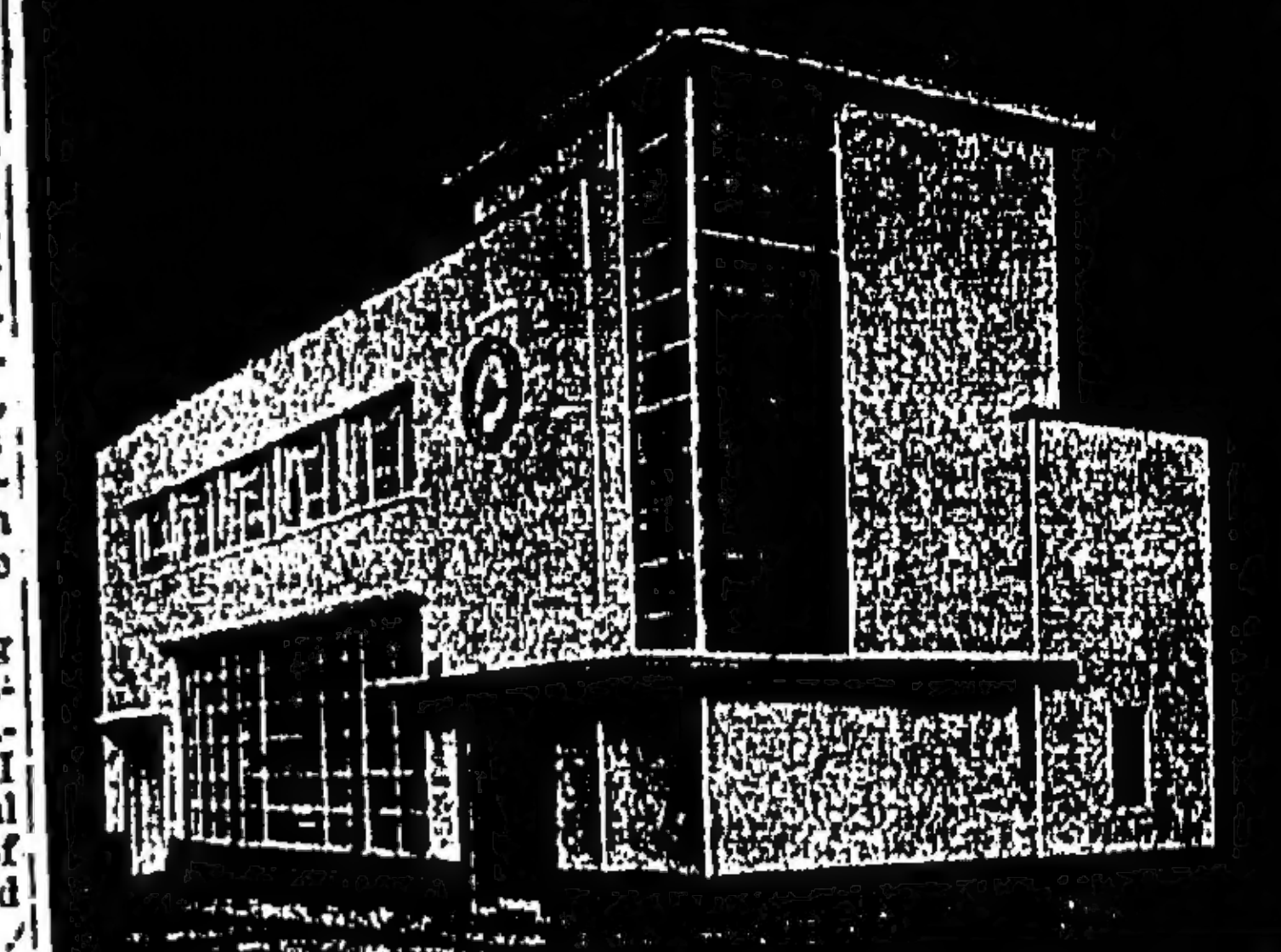
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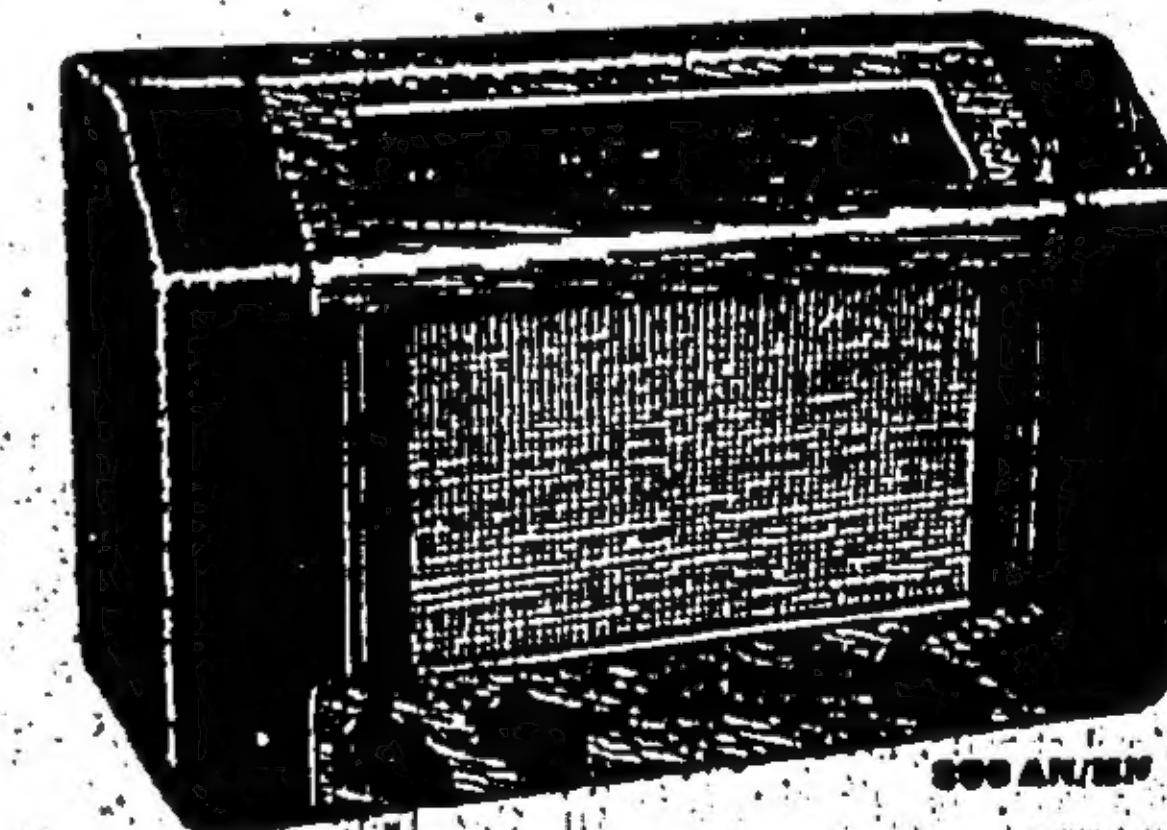
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ENGINEERING: Continued From Page Eight

The Construction Of London's New Giant Airport

By John Toller

London Airport is rising from the gravel pits, mud flats, ditches and ponds of Middlesex to become one of the great crossroads of international air travel. Eventually—when it is completed in 1953—it will be capable of serving 4,000 East and West-bound passengers every hour.

The great field will cover seven square miles in area, located 19 miles from Charing Cross, the centre of London, and its final cost has been estimated between £20,000,000 and £30,000,000.

The airport, formerly known as Heathrow, had its genesis in the Royal Air Force's need for a field

near the city, large enough to accommodate the largest types of military aircraft. Later it was visualised to become Britain's international airport.

Now the British Government, carrying out this plan, literally is moving two rivers and erasing two or more villages to permit runways to be built for the largest conceivable planes.

Work was begun in May, 1944. The war ended before the completion of the first runway and the airfield was placed for development under the control of the Ministry of Civil Aviation on January 1, 1946.

In the early days of mud and tents, the task was to dispose of 100,000,000 gallons of water, install a drainage system and excavate 2,000,000 tons of earth and gravel. The first three main runways absorbed 1,114,000 square yards of concrete 12 inches thick.

Eventually it is planned to have nine runways, varying in length from 9,000 to 5,300 feet. The main runway can be extended to 15,000 feet if the need should arise.

The three main runways are all 300 feet wide and have been constructed with a view to taking the heaviest aircraft now designed, including the Brabazon 1, now being constructed by the Bristol Aircraft Company.

The Brabazon is of 130 tons gross weight and is designed to carry 120 passengers seated or 72 in sleeping berths, in the North Atlantic service. Actually the runways will take an over-all weight of 300,000 pounds.

Stage 1 of the construction, a triangular pattern of runways, has been finished and all three runways are in use.

In the second stage, the Northwest-Southeast runway will be scrapped to make room for the newly-designed terminal which will cover 66 acres. Most of the concrete surface will be salvaged

as paving for the terminal area and taxi-ways.

Also during the second stage—expected to be completed in 1949—four runways will be added, as will a large part of the Central Apron, parts of the terminal buildings and 170 acres of aircraft maintenance areas.

In the third and final stage of development three more runways will be built making a total of nine, and the Bath Road, a main East-West traffic artery will be diverted to the northern boundary of the airfield.

In the airport area the flow of the rivers Longford and Duke of Northumberland will be altered. The village of Sipson and part of Nareington will be demolished, and a third village, Harmondsworth, may be seriously affected.

As experts designed the project, many plans were prepared and some discarded to prevent unnecessary destruction of private property.

The completion of the first stage has permitted a maximum capacity of 40 aircraft movements (landings and take-offs) an hour, rising to 50. Stage Two will allow 90, increasing to 100 air movements in an hour, and Stage Three, 190 or more.

It is estimated that with an average of 20 passengers per aircraft in Stage One, increasing to 25 in Stage Two and Three, the maximum hourly passenger capacity of the airport will be 1,000 in Stage One, 2,500 in Stage Two and 4,000 in Stage Three.

Air Ministry planners rejected as dangerous a scheme to install runways in a tangential pattern, like spokes in a wheel. It was argued that if a landing plane overshot its runway it might cross the path of an aircraft taking off, and thought that on converging runways, aircraft might collide on the ground or in the air during bad visibility, therefore, the staggered parallel system of runways was decided upon.

The system of fog dispersal,

known as "Fido," was abandoned because of the high cost of operation. The Ministry says it is awaiting the American development of another system before considering its use later.

The Airport, however, already is using ground control approach (CCA) facilities, the RAF's favourite wartime bad-weather safety landing aid.

A Pan-American clipper recently made the first passenger landing under the newly-installed system.

Leveling of ground and the filling in of ditches and ponds is progressing as is the construction of pre-fabricated buildings and other temporary installations which give the airport the appearance of an emergency landing field.

A real need now is housing for the thousands of men and women who will be employed on aircraft maintenance, as traffic clerks, customs, and immigration officials and in other duties. The Ministry of Health has called a conference of local authorities to plan the new homes.

While plans for the airport are still fluid, the scheme includes permanent buildings, hotels, entertainments, visitors' promenade, underground roads, subway transit and other facilities, which will make the airport area a modern city in itself.

It is an ambitious project designed to equal any airport in the world as the "front door" of Britain and the gateway to the European continent.—Associated Press.

Adjustable Link Belting

Veelink—an adjustable link belting now available in Hong Kong is suitable for use on all V-belt drives and is also adaptable to special installations such as marine and industrial reversing drives, centreless grinders, industrial sewing machines and double V-belt drives.

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Agents for Veelink in Hong Kong are: D. (Esses) 4A, Des Voeux Road, 2nd Floor, Room 1.

Po Leung Kuk Celebration

Hong Kong's oldest social welfare institution—the Po Leung Kuk (Home for Homeless Women and Children)—observed its 70th anniversary yesterday with a tea party at the Kuk on Leighton Hill Road.

Among the 200 odd guests present were H.E. the Officer Administering the Government (Mr. D.M. MacDougal, C.M.G.), Mr. R.R. Todd, Mr. B.C.K. Hawkins, Mr. D.W. Macintosh, Mr. T.N. Chau, and Dr. S.N. Chau, Sir Robert Kotewall, and many others.

The guests were welcomed by Mr. Ko Cheuk-hung, Chairman of the Board, and after a report on the work of the Kuk had been read, the Hon. Mr. Hawkins addressed the gathering.

He recalled the fine record of service rendered by successive Boards of Directors since the Kuk became a public institution in 1893, and he took the opportunity to express the gratitude of the Hong Kong Government to all public spirited citizens who, despite the calls on their time, had yet contrived to devote time and thought for the betterment of the lot of their less fortunate fellow creatures.

Mr. T.N. Chau also spoke commending the work of the Directors and staff, and urged them to greater endeavours.

BURNED A RAT

Charged with cruelty to a rat Au Sum, 58, private watchman, was fined \$50 by Mr. F.K. d'Almada at Central yesterday when he pleaded guilty to setting fire to a live rat.

Mr. d'Almada said: "We all hate rats and we try to get rid of as many as possible, but you should have killed outright and not in the manner that you did."

Licence Forgery Case Dropped

Li Kwan, 30, and Lau Sing Chiu, 34, both fitters, were charged before Mr. F. X. d'Almada at Central yesterday with possession of a forged driver's licence and remanded to August 13.

Mr. A.S.C. Cumber, for the first defendant, applied for bail, which was granted in the sum of \$300.

Inspector Brownrigg, on behalf of D.S.I. MacPherson, was for the prosecution.

Half an hour later, on the appearance in court of D.S.I. MacPherson, the defendants were again brought into court, when the Inspector informed Mr. d'Almada that the police were offering no evidence against the first accused, who was accordingly discharged.

In the case of the second accused, he said that a substitute charge of causing public mischief by purporting to be a licensed driver without having gone through the usual test by the Traffic Department would be preferred.

On this charge, he was bound over in the sum of \$100 for 12 months.

For obtaining money under false pretences, Li Siu Yee, 20, widow, was remanded on bail of \$250 for a week when she appeared before Mr. F. X. d'Almada at Central yesterday.

The announcement of the donation by Mr. A.H. Potts to the War Memorial Fund yesterday omitted to mention that it was made in memory of the late Mr. N.L. Raitton.

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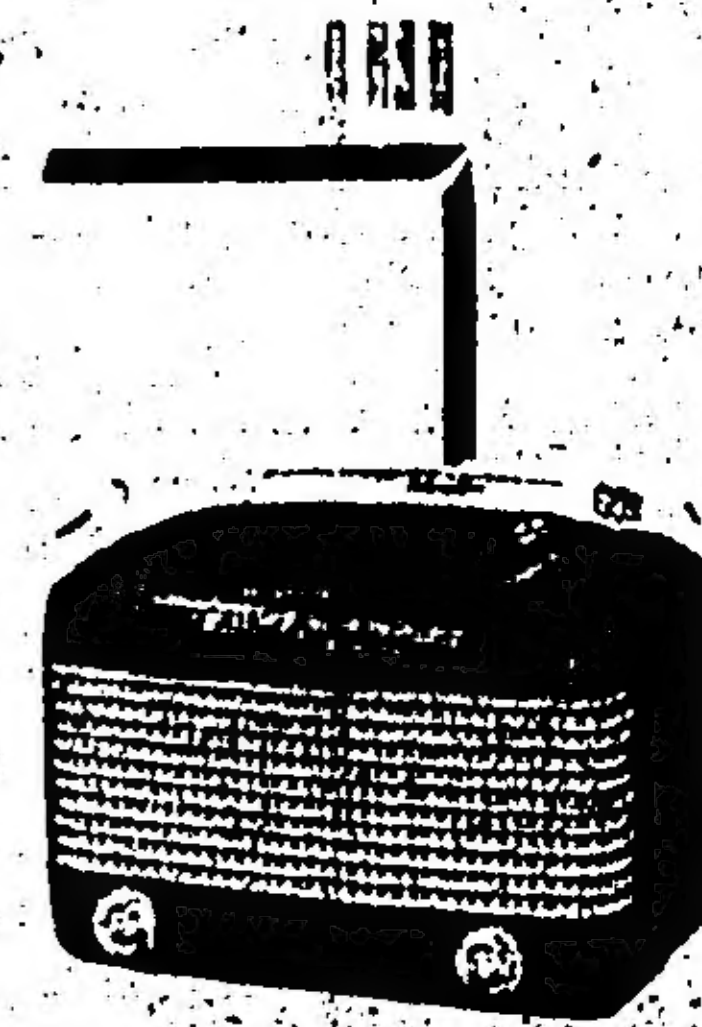
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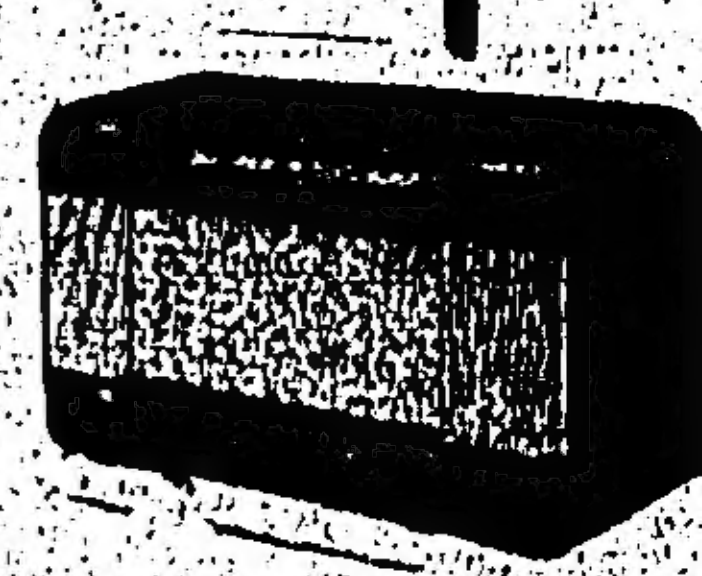


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"LT-ST. LOUBERT BIE" End of September
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FOOCHOW Swatow, Hoihow & Bangkok 3 p.m. 24th July
SHANTUNG Swatow, Hoihow & Bangkok 3 p.m. 24th July
TSINAN Swatow, Saigon & Bangkok 1 p.m. 27th July
HUPHAI Swatow 3 p.m. 25th July
SHANGKING Shanghai 4 p.m. 25th July
KWEIANG Amoy, Swatow, Singapore & Penang 8 a.m. 30th July
HUNAN Amoy, Shanghai & Tientsin 8 a.m. 2nd Aug.
POYANG Kobe 4 p.m. 3rd Aug.
ARRIVALS FROM
SHANTUNG Hoihow, Pakhoi, Hoihow & Tsankong 3 p.m. 24th July
HUPHAI Tientsin, Shanghai & Foochow 25th July
SHANGKING Shanghai 25th July
KWEIANG Singapore & Hoihow 25th July
CANTON RIVER LINE
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NEW YORK SERVICE
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Accepts Cargo to N. Z. ports on through B/L

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YUNNAN Arrivals from
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Grim Warning By Sir Stafford Cripps

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL

Ng Hoi, manager of the Hoi Tai Hong Transportation Company was committed for trial at the next Criminal Sessions by Mr. J. G. Conklin at Central yesterday when charged with larceny by bailie and obtaining money by false pretences.

Mr. C. A. Sutherland Ross was for the complainant, while Mr. F. H. Laseby represented defendant.

Outlining the case, Mr. Ross said defendant was entrusted with 15 cases, three of saccharin and 12 of milk powder, for delivery to Canton.

Defendant also received \$1,200, on the pretext that this money was to be used for expenses in the securing of customs' permits.

La Yuen Fan, assistant in charge of the Chinese Maritime Customs depot at the K.C.R. station, said an application was submitted on June 2 from the Hoi Tai Hong Transportation Company for 10 cases of milk powder.

The first of the cases was found to contain saccharin. The remaining nine cases contained milk powder.

Asked if he had the application form, he said it was at the head office at Marina House.

Pang Pun, senior partner of San Cheung Hong, said he knew the defendant as the master of the Hoi Tai Hong Transportation Company. He telephoned defendant at about 2.00 p.m. on May 30 requesting him to take delivery of 12 cases of milk powder and three cases of saccharin for shipment to Canton to the firm of Wing Wo Cheung.

Wing Cheung, in evidence, said he sold for the defendant 114 tins of saccharin and had paid him the sum of \$5,493.60.

J.S.I. Moore, in charge of the case, said he went to defendant's premises and seized five wooden cases. Defendant, after being cautioned, elected to make a statement, but later refused to attach his signature.

It is notified that the quarantine restrictions imposed by Swatow against arrivals from Hong Kong on account of small-pox have been removed.

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Pacific Coast	(Mid August)	m.v. "DONA ANICETA"
	Early August	m.v. "MANGALORE"

From	Date	Vessel
Atlantic Coast	26th July	m.v. "DONA AURORA"
Los Angeles	Early Sept.	m.v. "DONA NATI"
Pacific Coast	3rd August	m.v. "BATAAN"

For	Date	Vessel
Atlantic Coast	29th July	m.v. "DONA AURORA"
San Francisco	5th August	m.v. "BATAAN"
Los Angeles		

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The President of the Board of Trade, Sir Stafford Cripps, told a Rotary Club meeting today that Britain is facing a situation "as urgent for our future as was the period before D-Day — we have neither the time nor the resources to spare."

Funeral Of Late Mrs. Leiper

In the presence of a very large gathering, the funeral of the late Mrs. Hilda Leiper took place at the Protestant Cemetery yesterday.

Rev. Sandbach officiated at the Chapel and at the graveside.

Besides the chief mourners, those present included: Mr. Justice J.H. Williams, E.C. Freidick, Mr. & Mrs. Mealey, J.H. Bont, T.H. Muffin, H. Cox, Mr. & Mrs. Lomas, F.G. Fairburn, Mr. & Mrs. D.J. Propper, Mrs. D.J. Mackie, J.H. Bont, C.V. Ross, J.V.H. Macell, H.C. Watson, G. White, G.W. Shewan, A.J. Leach, H.C. Vane, G.Y. Yung, D. Reid, T. Shown, Miss Betty Wong, Miss Charleston, R.A. Gammon, L.E. Marquess, Mr. & Mrs. C.C. Blake, M.J. Grabbie, Miss B.M. Swift, Mrs. W.G.R. Coates, Mr. & Mrs. Buckle, Mr. & Mrs. H. Odell, Mr. & Mrs. A.H. Fott, Mr. & Mrs. R. B. Cassidy, J.P. Sherry, R.M. Wood, Mrs. Basso, H.M. Xavier, H.C. Hemmell, Dr. Dunlop, G.A. Pentecost, N.N. Sherriff, A.A.G. Morant, D.J.S. Crocker, K. Kneassman, E.F. Stratford, Mr. & Mrs. D.S. Davis, R.H. Wild, D. Benson, J.H. Leitch and many others.

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CHINA MAIL

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Dutch Troops Attack on Ten Fronts In Indonesia

Batavia, July 22. Dutch amphibious forces today invaded Progo, one of the biggest ports in eastern Java, the Indonesian controlled Jogjakarta radio said tonight. Fighting was going on in the town.

This is the third sea-borne landing in eastern Java since hostilities began two days ago. Dutch marines who landed there yesterday under cover of warship fire, today reached Kalibare, 20 miles inland on the mountain pass to the Dutch-held port of Sourabaya, the radio said.

They are believed by a Dutch observer in Batavia to be part of a force to seize the entire rich eastern peninsula of the island.

A Republican spokesman in Jogjakarta said that the eastern Java airfield at Malang had been evacuated. Australian and other aircraft were warned not to use it.

All objectives during the first 24 hours' operations against the Indonesians were reached and at many points. Dutch troops have advanced much further, a Dutch communiqué announced.

Indonesian forces launched a counter-attack on the western sector of the Semarang front in central Java, where they made some progress, the Jogjakarta radio reported.

Oranjan, a small town south of Semarang was attacked by Dutch troops. At Padukan, near Malang, a Dutch plane was shot down, the radio added.

Cheribon Bombed
A Republican army communiqué reported that three Dutch planes bombed Cheribon, between Batavia and Semarang, for an hour with heavy bombs. Heavy fighting continued in the northern part of eastern Java near Pradjojan, it added.

In west Java, Suria Kartanegara, leader of the Pasundan West Java separatist movement, announced today that Sundanese troops, cooperating with Dutch forces, had occupied Makelengka, midway between Bandung and Cheribon.

Dutch losses in the fighting in Java have been limited, some being caused by land-mines and booby traps laid along or near the Dutch-Indonesian demarcation line, a Dutch communiqué said.

In Sumatra, measures taken to safeguard law and order in the large towns were everywhere carried out without resistance, the communiqué added.

Dr. Sutan Sjahrir, Indonesian ex-premier and leader in the months of negotiations with the Dutch, slipped the Dutch air blockade of Java in an Indian plane today and reached Singapore on his way to appeal to India, Britain, America and Australia on Indonesia's behalf. Dr. Sjahrir, who resigned several weeks ago after criticism of his concessions to the Dutch, appealed to the world to stop the "unnecessary bloodshed and devastation in Indonesia."

His mission, he told a press conference, was to meet as many important and responsible persons as possible to gauge world reaction to the Dutch attack and then advise the Indonesian Government on its best course of action.

Dr. Sjahrir was piloted by Mr. B. Patnank, former head of the Indian Transport Command and a personal friend of Pandit Nehru, Foreign Minister in India's provisional government.

The presence in New Delhi of Lord Killearn, British Special Commissioner in Southeast Asia, who helped to bring about the Dutch-Indonesian agreement and the impending arrival of Dr. Sjahrir, gave impetus to speculation that attempts at settlement of the Java situation will be made in Delhi.

Lord Killearn again today indicated that his visit, which was for only a few days, was private.—Reuter.

Soviet Charge
London, July 22. Radio Moscow today accused the United States of extending the Truman Doctrine to Indonesia. The broadcast, by commentator Linetsky, said the American Consul General in Batavia handed a note to the Republican Government stating that the Indonesians should comply with the Dutch demands without delay and recommended the immediate formation of a communiqué since hostilities

Gloucester Keep Lead In County Cricket

Tennis Upsets In France

The South Africans dominated the last day's play at Sheffield, where summery weather and a pitch which dried out easily after rain made a draw inevitable.

The final scores were: South Africans 279 and 147 for three; Yorkshire 308.

The county lost their nine outstanding wickets for 137 runs today against good spin bowling by Smith, Mann and Rowan, supported by a left fielder.

Much of the interest in the game disappeared when Len Hutton was dismissed after adding 20 to his overnight score. Batting for three and a half hours, he hit 13 fours in his 137 and showed his best form until, failing to get right over a drive off Smith, he was well caught by Mann at deep mid-off.

The young wicket-keeper Fullerton, promoted to opening batsman, again scored attractively when the tourists played out the two and a half hours until time and scored 42, while Mitchell was again in his best form in making 41 not out.

County Results
The results of other games which ended today were:
At Ilkeston: Derbyshire beat Notts by 15 runs. Notts 100 and 210; Derbyshire 68 not out. (Pope 4 for 81) Derby 141 and 184.

At Blackheath: Surrey beat Kent by six wickets. Kent 223 and 149 (Valentine 65). Alec Bedser four for 38. Surrey 218 and 78 for four.

At Gloucester: Gloucestershire beat Northants by 84 runs. Gloucestershire 261 and 71 for four declared; Northants 133 (Cook five for 82) and 115 (Goddard five for 44).

At Bourne: Hampshire drew with Somerset. Somerset 259 and 44 for no wickets. Hampshire 291 (McCorkell 70, Edgar 58, Ball 73).

At Birmingham: Warwickshire drew with Leicestershire. Warwick 168 (Maudslayi 50, Wash four for 34). Leicestershire 169 for seven.

At Stourbridge: Worcestershire drew with Lancashire. Worcestershire 116 (Pollard five for 36). Lancashire 150 for two (Klin 64, Lee 80 not out).

At Lords: Middlesex beat Essex by 102 runs. Middlesex 389 for seven declared and 356 for five declared (Edrich 83). Essex 350 and 293 (Wade 74 not out, Insole 68).

At Hove: Sussex beat Glamorgan by five wickets. Glamorgan 290 and 230 for seven declared. Sussex 145 and 376 for five (Cox 205 not out, Parks 95).
Reuter.

Bishop Song Robbed
Bishop Song was the complainant when Chan Hing, 30, was brought before Mr. F.X. d'Almeida, charged with larceny from the person, and given three months' hard labour.

Prosecuting, Inspector Brownrigg, said that on Tuesday, the Bishop was at the China Leather Company purchasing a suitcase. Defendant walked up, put his hand into complainant's pocket and extracted the sum of \$32.20 and bolted.

The Bishop and friends with him, gave chase but before they caught up with defendant, he was seen to throw the money into a passing ricksha from which the money was retrieved.

Ferry Spitters Fined
Five spitters were fined \$25 each, for spitting on Star Ferry property between 10.25 a.m. and 3 p.m. on Tuesday, when they appeared before Mr. W. A. Blair-Kerr at Kowloon yesterday.

Inspector Gram, prosecuting, said three offences were committed on the "Night Star," one on the "Northern Star," and the other in the first-class waiting room at Kowloon.

Defendants were: Lee Wan-sin, 27, married woman, Lung Kung-sang, 45, shop-keeper, Yung Ngai-wah, 45, married woman, Au Chi-sung, 38, manager of 97-99, and Shiu Man-tung, 37, and Wong Pak-tak, 37, 40.

London, July 22. Sir Laurence Grafton-Smith, the first British High Commissioner to Pakistan, left for New Delhi today.—Reuter.

DETECTIVE ON MENACES CHARGE
Chinese Detective So Cheung-ting appeared before Mr. W. H. Kerr at Kowloon yesterday charged with demanding a bribe of \$2,500 from a man named Lo Hei at Yuenat on May 21 and with assaulting Lo Hei.

On the application of D.S. Johnston, Special Branch, accused was remanded for three days in Police custody. Hearing was postponed for Friday, August 1, for a preliminary hearing. Mr. Johnston said he was charged with demanding a bribe of \$2,500 from a man named Lo Hei at Yuenat on May 21 and with assaulting Lo Hei.

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CHINESE COLLABORATORS

Nanking, July 23. Up to the end of June, 20,070 Chinese collaborators have been dealt with and sentenced by civil courts in China, according to an announcement of the Ministry of Justice today.

Of these, 331 were sentenced to death and 920 to life imprisonment.—Central News.

Frogmen Sink Transport

Jerusalem, July 23. It is officially announced that the British transport "Empire Life-guard" was sunk today by an explosion.

The announcement said the Empire Life-guard was sunk in Haifa harbour by an internal explosion after immigrants being returned from Cyprus were disembarked.

It was believed that Hagana "frogmen" placed explosives aboard the ship when it was taking on immigrants at Famagusta in Cyprus.

No casualties were reported so far.

Earlier reports reaching Jerusalem said that the ship was at sea carrying 251 illegal Jewish immigrants from Cyprus detention camps to Palestine when the explosion occurred.

These reports, which were not confirmed officially, said there were no casualties but a fire raged on the ship for three hours.—United Press.

Sale Of Gold Suspended

New York, July 22. All United States interests have suspended sales of gold pro tem.

Leading bullion dealers told Reuter that a committee, representing refiners, are tonight going to Washington for the express purpose of obtaining a clear statement of policy by United States Government officials as to the present and future status of United States private operations in foreign gold.

New York bullion dealers, in the meantime, allege that London dealers today intimated that they are looking for bids and that this infers that the Bank of England, unlike the United States Treasury and Federal Reserve System, has apparently, so far, failed to issue any directive to British dealers to refrain from sales of gold at prices above monetary parities.—Reuter.

Athens, July 22. Four guerrillas were killed and three captured in a raid across the Bulgarian border in Thessaly, North Greece the military authorities in the area reported, the Greek News Agency said here today.—Reuter.

The Army said Indonesian "scorched earth" policy "manifested itself chiefly in robbing the more well-to-do inhabitants, and burning their properties."—Associated Press.

"Inappropriate"
New Delhi, July 23. The Moslem League newspaper "Dawn" today assured Indonesians of the support of 100,000,000 Indian Moslems.

"In the war the Indonesians are waging in defence of their hard-won liberty, they can rest assured of the sympathy of Indian Moslems who have always regarded the rise of Indonesia as part of a worldwide struggle for freedom and of a great awakening of Moslems." "Dawn" said.

The influential Indian-owned "Statesman," in a highly critical editorial, said: "The Dutch action seems remarkably inappropriate in a nation which itself only two years ago was reeling from armed rule."—United Press.

"Public Works"
(a) Functions of the Municipal Council.
I agree with the recommendations in paragraphs 31 and 32 regarding the functions to be discharged by the Municipal Council but the latter will, of course, be expected to act in conformity with any general policy laid down by the Central Government particularly in relation to such matters as Town Planning, Education and Social Welfare, notwithstanding that they fall within the defined functions of the Municipal Council. Much care will need to be exercised in defining the exact functions and responsibilities to be undertaken by the Municipal Council, particularly the expenditure on "Public Works" is very wide and will need closer definition.

(b) Appointment of a Commission necessary for the delegation of functions to the Municipal Council.

I agree that a Commission should be appointed under the Commissioners Powers Ordinance, 1880, to institute and conduct an enquiry and to report on the measures necessary to effect the delegation of functions to the Municipal Council. I further agree with Sir Mark Young's view that the appointment of the Commission should be deferred until the Municipal Council has been constituted and Councillors have been elected and appointed, so that the Commission may include Councillors amongst its members.

I would suggest that the Commission should be asked to report inter alia, on the steps to be taken to avoid wasteful duplication of services in the administration of the Colony's urban and rural areas.

I should wish to be consulted on the Commission's recommendations before any decisions are taken on them.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

(Continued from Page 3)

is not recommended, I consider that this period will have to be for all such persons, 10 years out of the 15 preceding nomination for membership of the Council, and 5 years out of the preceding 10 for the franchise.

(c) Special provision relating to the period of the Japanese occupation in respect of the residential qualification period.

I agree that, in connection with the proposed residential qualification for members of the Chinese community, some special provision should be made in order that those persons who left Hong Kong during the period of the Japanese occupation should not be penalised.

In conformity with my comment in sub-paragraph (b) above, however, I consider that this concession should equally be extended to members of the non-Chinese community.

Qualifying Age
(d) Minimum qualifying age for Councillors and Voters.

In paragraph 17 (a) of his despatch Sir Mark Young recommended that the minimum qualifying age limit for election as a Councillor should be 30, and, in paragraph 24 (1) of his despatch, that the minimum qualifying age limit for voters should be 25.

Subsequently he felt able to recommend that the minimum qualifying age for Councillors should be reduced to 25, and advised that the weight of local opinion would not at present favour any further reduction in the minimum qualifying age limit for both Councillors and voters.

In the light of this advice I am prepared to accept the age 25 as the minimum qualifying age for both, but I trust that a reduction in both cases to 21 will not be long delayed.

(e) Other electoral qualifications.
I agree to the proposed literacy and residential qualifications. As regards the proposal that voters should, in addition, possess a property or the Jury Service qualification, I accept the view that these additional qualifications are desirable at this stage, except that I feel that persons who can satisfy the Education Officer that they are excluded from the Jury List solely on the grounds that they are over 60, or are ignorant of the English language, or on account of deafness, blindness or other like infirmity, or—because they are females (see Section 3 of the Jury Ordinance, 1887), ought also to have the vote.

Other than the proposals in Sir Mark Young's despatch may be modified accordingly. I understand, however, that the question of including women on the Jury List is under consideration, and if the law is so amended, the reference to women can, of course, be omitted.

The whole question of electoral qualifications should, of course, be kept under review as education spreads and illiteracy is reduced.

(f) Nomination of the appointed members of the Municipal Council.

I have given much careful thought to Sir Mark Young's recommendations on this question and in particular to the suggested allocation of seats to the recognised Trade Unions. I understand that in present circumstances, when Trade Unions are still passing through the formative stage, it is not considered opportune to increase this allocation, and I am therefore prepared to accept the recommendation that, for the period of the first Council, they should have the right to nominate two Councillors only. The possibility of an increase in that allocation should, however, be kept carefully in mind.

The question whether or not the nominating bodies should be designated in the statutory provisions constituting the Municipal Council can be decided when the final stages have been reached in the drafting of the requisite legislation.

(g) Functions of the Municipal Council.

I agree with the recommendations in paragraphs 31 and 32 regarding the functions to be discharged by the Municipal Council but the latter will, of course, be expected to act in conformity with any general policy laid down by the Central Government particularly in relation to such matters as Town Planning, Education and Social Welfare, notwithstanding that they fall within the defined functions of the Municipal Council.

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I would suggest that the Commission should be asked to report inter alia, on the steps to be taken to avoid wasteful duplication of services in the administration of the Colony's urban and rural areas.

I should wish to be consulted on the Commission's recommendations before any decisions are taken on them.

Finances
(1) Financial powers of the Municipal Council.

I would ask that the Commission, when appointed, be reminded of the need for making specific provision, so far as may be necessary, for the application to the Municipal finances of that measure of external control which it is necessary to exercise over the Colony's finances whilst it is in receipt of financial assistance from His Majesty's Government and for the carrying out of the Colonial Government's responsibility in respect of any scheme under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1940, with which the Municipality may become concerned.

As regards the question of the powers of the Municipal Council in the matter of taxation, whilst there is no objection to the Municipality acting as agents of the Central Government for the collection of specified taxes, or the proceeds of specified taxes being assigned to the Municipality to meet expenditure, nor to the Municipality being empowered to levy rates and to fix the rates payable in respect of licences issued by it, I desire to make it clear, to avoid any possible misunderstanding, that it would in my view be open to objection if the Legislature were to transfer to the Municipality any authority in respect of other taxation.

(2) Municipal loan projects.